MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 JANUARY 1982

Israel

Reagan Message -- Jerusalem radio reported that U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis delivered a "very friendly" message to Prime Minister Menahem Begin from President Ronald Reagan emphasizing the "inalienable commitment" to Israel's security and stating that U.S.-Israeli differences are a "past event." IDF radio interpreted the message as a U.S. attempt to pave the way to progress in the autonomy talks.

Yamit Compensation -- According to the Jerusalem POST, the Yamit action committee resigned after rejecting the government's offer of increased compensation for settlers who must evacuate the Sinai by April. The paper said that during a general meeting of Yamit residents, committee members threatened to publicize their talks with government representatives, thus causing a political storm. It went on to cite Deputy Prime Minister Simha Erhlich as stating that the Sinai settlers would not get "a penny" more.

U.S. Contacts With PLO, Syria

The United States has held "direct official" contacts with Syria and the PLO over the last few days, during which it stressed that they should avoid any military move that might give Israel and excuse to postpone withdrawal from the Sinai, the Israeli paper HA'ARETZ reported. Citing Arab sources, the paper added that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was told that the United States will make no further moves against Israel at the UN Security Council. According to the sources, the Soviet Union has made it clear to Syria that any Syrian military move against Israel would embarrass Moscow and contravene the Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation agreement.

Autonomy Talks

In remarks reported by the Jerusalem POST, an Israeli autonomy negotiator opined that Secretary of State Alexander Haig's Middle East mission will be "hopeless" unless he can move the Egyptians on the key issues of Jerusalem, the nature of the self-governing authority, security and settlements. Asserting that the Jerusalem issue is not negotiable for Israel, he said Haig will make a grave mistake if the tries to press Israel on the issue. Meanwhile, Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg said in an interview with Jerusalem radio that Israel's autonomy proposals would give the Palestinians in the occupied territories "80 or 90 percent" self-government.

Cairo radio reported that an Egyptian Foreign Ministry source said Egypt firmly maintains its position that east Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and that east Jerusalem Arabs should participate in elections to the autonomy authority. Reporting Egyptian preparations for Haig's visit, MENA noted that Egyptian negotiators will tell him that Israel should undertake confidence-building measures in the West Bank and Gaza. MENA also said Egypt will emphasize that it is "*not important*" to set a date in the near future for an autonomy that is unacceptable to the Palestinians. Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will deliver an important statement on the peace process and the autonomy talks when he receives Haig at Cairo airport, the report added.

Golan Heights

SANA reported that in a 12 January editorial the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH warned that U.S. pressures on the UN Security Council to foil the draft resolution on sanctions against Israel are being exploited by the Israelis to prepare for a "new aggression" against Syria and Lebanon. If the security council fails to impose sanctions on Israel, AL-BA'TH continued, Syria has the right to defend itself against any attack in accordance with the UN Charter. Meanwhile, SPA reported that in a speech to the UN Security Council to impose harsh sanctions upon Israel to make it rescind its decision to "annex" the Golan Heights and to deter it from carrying out further "expansionist" acts.

Lebanon

Klibi Press Conference -- In a press conference carried by Beirut radio, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Kilbi announced at the conclusion of talks with Lebanese leaders that the minicommittee approved by the Fes summit to draw up a strategy concerning Lebanon will be formed from a number of Arab states close to Lebanon and particularly concerned with events there. The minicommittee will be headed by the Arab League secretary general and will hold meetings in Tunis at the beginning of February.

According to Voice of Lebanon radio, when asked about the UN Security Council debate on the Golan Heights, Klibi stated that the Arab states will adopt "decisions consistent with the situation," if the United States vetoes sanctions on Israel. According to AFP, Klibi also said that it is illogical for the United States to call for sanctions against Poland yet oppose sanctions against Israel, and that the U.S. attitude does not encourage Arab-American friendship.

New Security Measures -- Beirut radio reported that after chairing an internal security council meeting Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan announced that he had asked for "full coordination" between the Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) and the internal security forces. He described the first of these coordination measures as the division of Beirut into a number of areas with a specific officer to assume responsiblity for each area and joint patrols to operate wherever necessary. Al-Wazzan also announced that the council adopted a recommendation to "significantly" increase the internal security forces.

Citing "news sources," Voice of Lebanon radio reported that the ADF reinforced their number in west Beirut with a battalion of special units from the Al-Biqa' area estimated at 400 officers and soldiers. The radio noted that the reinforcements came after a visit to Syria by Amal movement leader Nabih Bibri.

Saudi Arabia

SPA reported that a court official said Saudi Arabia has recently noticed that some Arab and international newspapers have misinterpreted its views on the recognition of Israel. Asserting that Saudi Arabia rejects any unofficial reportage aimed at distorting or misinterpreting its policy, the official added that the kingdom does not accept "any inference that the Palestinians should negotiate with Israel or recognize it." No individual or group is entitled to speak in the name of the Palestinians, he went on, since these "issues of destiny" are decided by the Arab nation.

Syria

According to Doha radio, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam delivered a message in Doha from Syrian President al-Asad to Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani. The radio described the message as dealing with the current situations in the Arab and international arenas in addition to a number of issues of common interest. WAKH reported that Khaddam later arrived in Abu Dhabi where he delivered another message from Al-Asad to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. Damascus radio reported Khaddam's return from Abu Dhabi to the Syrian capital thus concluding his 2-day tour of six Arab countries.

PLO

In an interview published in the UAE paper AL-KHALIJ, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf said the recent PLO Central Council meeting in Damascus restored unity among Palestinian factions after a rift had been created owing to differences over Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's Middle East peace plan. Khalaf stated that this is not the time for settlements and that Arabs should not propose initiatives because they are not strong enough to "impose a real balance."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP COMMENTS ON SECRETARY HAIG'S VISIT TO REGION

JN111947 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1712 GMT 11 Jan 82

[News analysis]

[Text] With U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's arrival in the region, there is renewed discussion in Egypt and the Zionist entity of the autonomy plot talks.

Observers note that there is a common denominator in the analyses issued by Cairo, Tel Aviv and Washington on the Camp David partners' stands during the coming stage; namely, that the United States and Zionist entity are exploiting the autonomy talks in order to gain more concessions from the Egyptian regime by linking the future of Israel's withdrawal from Sinai with these talks.

Cairo's AL-AHRAM did not hide the fact that Washington now agrees with the Zionist entity on the need to make progress in the autonomy talks before 25 April. Thus, Haig's new tour in the region can be considered the beginning of an active U.S. campaign to entrench the Camp David accords and attempt to reach an agreement on the autonomy principles before April through the exertion of greater pressure on its partners: Egypt and the Zionist entity.

Begin's government declared that it would make no radical changes in its position on autonomy since it considers its withdrawal from Sinai to be the last concession it will make. Thus, it is clear that the coming period will witness greater coordination between the United States and Zionist entity in launching an onslaught against the Palestinian people and their revolution. The region will witness new Israeli aggressions against southern Lebanon in particular while Israel completes its withdrawal from Sinai by April.

Through its sources, Washington has claimed that it is no longer capable of putting pressure on the enemy's government and that it will do nothing to anger Begin and make him decide not to withdraw from Sinai. It is not unlikely for Haig to carry such impressions with him to the region in order to force the Egyptian regime to make new concessions during the autonomy plot talks, which will resume soon, and to justify to the other Arabs he meets his country's stand supporting the Israeli enemy in the UN Security Council.

Alexander Haig, who will arrive in the region after giving orders to his representative in the United Nations to veto *any resolution* imposing sanctions on Israel, will thus not feel embarassed as he alights in this or that Arab capital, since Arab understanding of Washington's stands, which are hostile to the Arab nation, seems to have become a formula that is no longer disguised by Arab decisions and statements of protest against and denunciations of the U.S. administration.

As regards our Palestinian people and the occupied territory masses, Haig's arrival in the region to give impetus to the autonomy plot talks will change nothing, since our people have sentenced this plot to death. Indeed, this plot will not be peddled even if all means are used to revive them, whether through the weak and deformed village associations or through Sharon's schemes and unsuccessful political plans for the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

During the autonomy talks, Zionist sources admitted that the Palestinian rock constitutes the greatest impediment to the success of these talks. This rock is still there. In fact, it is even stronger now with the support of the comprehensive mass uprising which has spread from Rafah to Nabulus.

'ARAFAT DELIVERS SPEECH AT TYRE CEREMONY

NC090746 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has affirmed that the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces are the supreme expression of the Arab nation's defiant will.

This remark was contained in a speech Abu 'Ammar delivered yesterday at a ceremony in the city of Tyre to mark the 17th anniversary of the start of the Palestinian revolution and martyr's day.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said the Arabs were not defeated because they lacked weapons or fighters, but because they lacked the decision to fight.

Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that Haig's coming visit to the Middle East will be a completion of the conspiratiorial missions carried out by Habib and Draper against the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces. He added: I would like to tell Haig from where I am standing with you here, just a few meters from the U.S. 6th Fleet and the Zionist-American artillery, that the Palestinian people are the firm and basic equation in the region.

Brother Abu 'Ammar dealt with the Israeli military concentrations along the northern borders of occupied Palestine, saying that even if the enemy concentrates 30 rather than just 3 divisions, he will not be able to terrorize the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, who are united in a joint struggle against the Zionist regime.

The commander in chief stressed the historical significance of the revolutionary cohesion between the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, which is particularly embodied by the joint forces. In this respect he said: This cohesion truely expressed the will of our Arab nation to attain liberty and development and to regain its glory.

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES PALESTINIAN ARMY OFFICERS

NC100954 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Yesterday afternoon Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] held a meeting wth the commanders and officers of the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA]. They comprehensively reviewed the latest developments in the area at the local, Arab and international levels. They also discussed the military situation in light of the Zionist threats and concentrations in southern Lebanon.

Regarding the situation in the Palestinian arena, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that before and since the Fes summit this arena has been exposed to unacceptable extremism [shatat] and indiscipline [infilat] aimed at withdrawing the independent Palestinian decision, which we are fighting to preserve. Our Palestinian revolution is embracing democracy in preserving this decision.

Abu 'Ammar said: We have broken through the barrier of fear and turned our people from refugees into revolutionary fighters. This is what Nahum Goldman emphasized when he said that the Israeli leaders must realize that they are facing the Arab nation, which has been known throughout the ages as one with the most courageous warriors.

The era of the Palestinian who fears has ended and the era of the Palestinian who frightens has begun. The Tartars, Crusaders, British and French occupied this area, but eventually they were defeated and the land remained Arab and it will again be Arab. True, we are in an impasse, but our enemy is also in an impasse. I dare the enemy to try and score a military victory over us.

I challenge them with the young children who participated in the military parade in Sidon. A friend of mine named (Mirko) from the Yugoslav delegation that participated in the revolution's celebrations told me that when Zionist aircraft overflew the military parade he was surprised that the Palestinian children did not flinch. He added: Fearless Palestinians have been born and no one will be able to make this generation kneel.

Continuing his speech to the PLA commanders and officers in Lebanon, Abu "Ammar said: We are passing through a difficult stage and will encounter a dark tunnel. I have often told you this. The revolution will be exposed to assassinations, conspiracies and military operations in the south. However, this is not the first and it will not be the last tunnel we will enter. He said that the political map in the area will change on the next 6 months. General Eytan has said that if a war breaks out, it will be the last and will involve the entire eastern front. However, we will emerge from this tunnel because we have a vision of the future. Our enemies will try to strike at our rifle in order to establish autonomy and create an alternative leadership in the occupied homeland.

Speaking about the fabricated clashes within the national Lebanese ranks, Abu 'Ammar said that this is no coincidence. It is a well-studied plan to weaken our internal front, rendering the masses hopeless and imposing enemy designs. We recall U.S. Secretary of State General Haig's statement on the situation in Lebanon as well as what Draper and Habib demanded. Haig is asking Israel to give the Palestinians a lesson. I say, however, that not all birds are edible. Despite the fact that we alone are fighting the enemy on the land, sea and in the air, we will continue to fight and we will not surrender, because this is our fate.

Abu 'Ammar, answering questions from the officers, stressed the national unity among all the groups of the Palestinian revolution and the stragetic relationship with Syria. He greeted the masses in the occupied land, who are struggling under most difficult circumstances, particularly the economic circumstances, and stressed their adherence to the PLO and the independent Palestinian decision.

ISLAMIC CONGRESS HEAD URGES SANCTIONS ON ISRAEL

LD091432 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1345 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Jidda, 9 Jan (SPA) -- Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Congress Organization, has expressed the organization's hope that the Security Council will succeed in its present efforts to establish lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

In a message he sent to the president of the Security Council on the occasion of its debate of Israel's decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights and the measures which should be taken against it for not complying with the Security Council resolution of 17 December, Chatti stated that the only way to achieve peace in the region is to apply deterrent sanctions on Israel [word indistinct] totally disregards the resolutions of the United Nations and the Security Council.

Chatti warned that the situation will deteriorate in the region unless the council adopts resolutions deterring Israel and stopping it expanding at the expense of the occupied Arab territories.

GULF AFFAIRS

GULF LABOR MINISTERS CONFERENCE OPENS IN RIYADH

GF091013 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0951 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Riyadh, 9 Jan (WAKH) -- Riyadh Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz opened here today the fourth session of the Gulf labor and social affairs ministers conference.

Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz gave a speech in which he stressed the depth of relations linking the countries of the region. He said: "This meeting manifests the strong bonds linking us with our Gulf brothers. It is also a fulfillment of the promise we made to do anything that will enhance relations and strengthen ties among our peoples in order to achieve the sublime goals we are seeking."

Iraqi Delegate Speaks

LD092042 Riyadh SPA in English 1926 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 9 Jan (SPA) -- Arab Gulf labour and social affairs ministerial council this evening held its first working session presided over by Shaykh Ibrahim al-'Anqari, the labour and social affairs minister. Speaking at the session, Iraqi minister of labour and social affairs, Mr Mahmud Rasul, expressed his appreciation to the kingdom's leadership led by HM King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd for hosting the meeting here.

He warned against Iranian regime's dangers threatening the peace and stability of the region and drew attention to the discovery of aborted Iranian masterminded conspiracy against Bahrain.

The Iraqi minister reiterated his country's readiness to cease fighting with Iran, withdrawing Iraqi forces from the Iranian territories in return of an Iranian clear-cut recognition of Iraq's "legitimate historical rights and commitment by Iran to maintain good neighbourly relations and non-intervention in the internal affairs of the countries of the region."

Plot Against Bahrain Condemned

GF120538 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 11 Jan (WAKH) -- The Gulf labor and social affairs ministers conference has denounced the recent sabotage conspiracy that Iranian authorities plotted against Bahrain to shake its security and stability and to obstruct its social and economic development plans by creating disturbances and sedition and interfering in Bahrain's internal affairs.

In its recommendations and resolutions following its meetings here with evening, the conference called on Gulf countries to unite to decisively confront this plot. It called on the other Arab countries and the peace- and freedom-loving countries of the world to denounce and condemn these acts and to condemn the Iranian authorities for carrying out this sabotage conspiracy against Bahrain.

The conference decided to send a cable to Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah denouncing and condemning this plot, which was carried out against Bahrain by a group of misled and perverted people.

BAHRAIN

MINISTER UPDATES STATUS OF SABOTAGE PROBE

GF101000 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Manama, 9 Jan (WAKH) -- Bahraini Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad Ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah has announced that the investigation of those accused in the sabotage plot against Bahrain is almost completed.

In a statement to the Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ to be published tomorrow, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah said the investigating magistrate is still hearing statements from the accused. He has listened to eight so far.

The Bahraini interior minister hopes the case will reach the court in about 3 weeks, after statements of the rest of the accused have been heard.

He indicated that the statements to the investigating magistrate are similar to the statements made during interrogations. The accused who have registered their statements will be turned over to the public prosecutor so that the case may be prepared and filed with the court.

The Bahraini interior minister said the names of those accused in the sabotage plot will be revealed when the attorney general's charges are handed over to the court, in accordance with the provisions of Bahraini criminal law which treats such acts as criminal.

On the nature of the accused's trial, Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah said the decision to make the court's session public is up to the concerned court and will also be determined by the conditions of the case.

The scope of the plot, the Bahraini interior minister said, and the gravity of the case are determined by many factors, including the timing of the plot, its planners and supporters, the size of Bahrain and its stable and peaceful way of life.

He said: "Throughout Bahrain's history there has not been such a foreign invasion in which agents have been trained in camps abroad and then transferred to camps inside the country. For me, there is no difference between a camp in Iran and a camp in Bahrain. The only difference is in the method employed. In Bahrain the camp is a rented or a jointly-owned house, a cache of arms on a farm and the availability of individuals who have been fully trained to carry out a military operation."

The Bahraini interior minister affirmed that the case has not been exaggerated. He said: "We wanted to put it in its proper perspective. The quiet and peaceful Bahraini people are not used to such acts of sabotage. They are not familiar with such acts and they do not know about groups receiving training and arms to carry out subversive acts against government officials."

Answering a question on whether the members of the sabotage groups were able to plan acts of sabotage without any assistance, support or backing, he said: No doubt the number of saboteurs, had the plan succeeded, would have exceeded 60, because another group of saboteurs was expected to arrive in Bahrain. There was also another group that did arrive and managed to escape to other Gulf Countries, through which it returned to Iran.

He said the sabotage groups thought they would find support among the people for their acts of sabotage.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah said: If this subversive group had succeeded in its plot, it would have found support from other groups abroad. We frankly announced the dimensions of this plot. The planned acts of sabotage were probably the beginning of much larger acts to be executed later on.

On the security integration among Gulf countries to foil sabotage groups, the Bahraini interior minister said: "Here, I have to hail the existing Gulf security cooperation and the prompt exchange of information among Gulf countries. This really shows the integration between all Gulf countries in the security field."

The Bahrain interior minister expressed satisfaction over the Bahraini-Saudi security agreement. He said: "No doubt the Bahrain-Saudi security agreement is an important accomplishment which -- we hope -- will complement the existing cooperation between the two countries. At the same time, we hope that security agreements, bilateral or collective, will be quickly signed among our brothers in the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Furthermore, the Bahraini interior minister asserted that the details of the whole sabotage plot will be handed over to the Gulf interior ministers council in Riyadh. He said: "Undoubtedly, all will benefit from this case, and positive steps will be taken to complement security integration and cooperation among Gulf countries. I do not doubt that the coming Gulf interior ministers council meeting will be provided with all of the details of the case."

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Shalifah Al Khalifah said: "We have to work from a national and patriotic view. No doubt all of us in this region adhere to the principles and laws of Islam. Yet, wrong practices by the other side have revealed its intentions and goals, which have become very clear to all. It has become certain that the slogans raised were subservient to an ultimate political goal."

Regarding security in Bahrain over the past 3 years the interior minister said: After we put an end to the attempts to create disturbances inside the country over the past 3 years and after these people became sure that they had failed and had lost all hope, they sought foreign parties in the hope that they would assist them.

He affirmed that the elements of sabotage outside of Bahrain can find people to assist them. "However, this is a desperate attempt to achieve what they failed to achieve inside."

The Bahraini interior minister insinuated that extra security measures were taken after the discovery of the sabotage plot. He said: Other measures could be taken to prevent any individual or group from contemplating any measure that would undermine Bahrain's interest.

CABINET REVIEWS SECURITY SITUATION, OTHER TOPICS

GF101708 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1240 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Manama, 10 Jan (WAKH) -- The Bahraini Cabinet met in a regular session today under Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

Following the session, Jawad al-'Urayyid, minister of state for Cabinet affairs, stated that the Cabinet meeting began with a discussion on the security situation in Bahrain. He said the Cabinet is satisfied with the current security situation.

He added that the Cabinet also discussed the Housing Ministry's memorandum on the proposed organization of the diplomatic area and programs to develop that area. The Cabinet was also briefed on a memorandum presented by Habib Ahmad al-Qasim, minister of commerce and agriculture, on Bahrain's participation in the 21st FAO conference that was held recently in Rome. The Cabinet was also briefed on the subjects this conference discussed in the field of food and agriculture, the FAO's activities and decisions and recommendations made during the conference.

The Cabinet listened to a report by Health Minister Dr 'Ali Muhammad Fakhru on Bahrain's participation in the 12th conference of the Arab Gulf countries health ministers council that was held in Kuwait last week. He noted the council's decisions and recommendations on supporting joint Gulf action to develop health services.

Prior to the conclusion of the meeting, the Cabinet discussed some of the bills on the agenda and referred them to the competent committees for further study. The Cabinet will discuss them and make the appropriate decisions at a later date.

KUWAIT

SUPPORT FOR LEBANON, PALESTINIANS AFFIRMED

LD101518 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Lebanon, 10 Jan (KUNA) -- Once again Kuwait today affirmed its stand with Lebanon and its support for the unity of the Lebanese people and refusal to allow any side to shake the stability and to break up its national unity. This Arabian Gulf state also affirmed its stand by the side of the Palestinian people and its support for them until they fully regain their legitimate rights.

The acting spokesman for the Kuwaiti Government, Minister of Public Health Dr Abd ar-Rahman al-'Awadi, pointed out that the two confirmations came during the weekly meeting held by the Kuwaiti Cabinet during which it reviewed a message from the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat to the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah which he received last week.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM VIEWS HAIG VISIT TO ISRAEL

LD111314 Kuwait KUNA in English 1138 GMT 11 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 11 Jan (KUNA) -- AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM comments on the visit of the American secretary of state to the region:

"American Secretary of State Gen Haig is coming to the region on a visit that was postponed last month to allow him to be outside (the picture of) the Israeli decision on the annexation of the Golan. Now that the general is restful after the decision was implemented, there would be nothing in his view that could embarrass him.

"According to reports, the general is coming to activate the so-called Palestinian autonomy rule negotiations. But how could the negotiations be activated in the light of the Israeli annexation decision which has been consummated under the American care?

"The Golan Heights are not included within the area directly mentioned in the biblical myth (of the greater Israel). Nevertheless it was annexed.

How could it be possible then for any Palestinian, even an Arab, to trust this comedy of the autonomy rule and to trust that the annexation sword will not be directed to the (occupied West) Bank and Gaza strip at any moment even after declaring the Palestinian self-rule...that is if we in the first place believed it will be established.

"What would the American general tell his Arab hosts in order to convince them of the soundness of the American stance especially after the full cover it (the American stance) granted to the Israeli position regarding the annexation of the Golan? Would he say the Israeli decision was directed against the Soviet Union through its friends in the region? If he got involved in saying such thing, and most certainly he already has, this could mean we must spare all the Arab lands for the Israeli ambitions for the sake of what the American call limiting the soviet influence.

"General Haig is coming to sell the Israeli expansion in the Arab lands and rights as if it were an expansion aimed against the Soviet Union. Or is he coming to upset the Arab position after precursory signs of its standing on both feet have loomed?

"In addition, the general will also demand more time under the pretext that the Reagan administration has not yet defined its course, that the American administration is in need for the help of the Arab sanes considering that Menachen Begin is a "maniac." The truth is all the Israeli rulers since this state's establishment were "maniacs." That is because Begin only issued resolutions on the annexation of the Golan and Jerusalem while his predecessors were the ones who occupied the lands and created the settlements. What then is the difference in Israel between the "sane" and the "crazy?"

QATAR

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FROM KUWAIT

GF111056 Doha QNA in Arabic 1038 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Doha, 11 Jan (QNA) -- Syrian Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Doha from Kuwait at noon today on a short visit to the state of Qatar as part of his tour of a number of the region's states.

He was received in the airport upon arrival by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs; and 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rifa'i, the syrian ambassador in Doha.

Upon his arrival, Mr Khaddam stated that he is carrying a message for Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the current Arab situation and the various issues connected with it. He added that his visit comes within the framework of contacts and consultation among Arab states.

Delivers Message to Amir

GF111641 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani today received a verbal message from his brother Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad dealing with the current situations in the Arab and international arenas, in addition to a number of issues of common interest. The message was conveyed by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, during a meeting with his highness the amir in Doha palace today. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al thani, heir apparent and defense minister; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; and 'Abd al-'Aziz ar-Rifa'i, the Syrian ambassador in Doha.

SAUDI ARABIA

UN ENVOY DEMANDS SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAEL

LD120828 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0730 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] United Nations, 12 Jan (SPA) -- Ja'far al-Laqqani, Saudi Arabia's acting permanent UN representative, has demanded that the Security Council impose harsh sanctions on the Israeli enemy to get it to rescind its decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights and to deter it from carrying out further expansionist acts.

In a speech last night to the Security Council, Al-Laqqani stressed that the Zionist measures to annex the Golan were a blatant challenge to the United Nations and its resolutions and to the Geneva Convention of 1949 regarding the protection of civilians during wartime. He said the enemy's annexation of the Golan was without parallel and was a deliberate attempt to destroy the peace process and to make a just and lasting peace in the Middle East impossible. He said it deserves the implementation of Article 7 of the UN Charter.

Al-Laqqani warned that the failure to adopt deterrent resolutions against the Israeli entity for any reason whatsoever will instantly dispel any hopes attached to the council. He pointed out that the use of the veto by the council's permanent members has made it an ineffective body, and he expressed Saudi Arabia's concern about the dignity and authority of the United Nations, to which the hopes of all states are attached, being wiped out.

'INCORRECT' REPORTS ON PALESTINIAN POLICY SCORED

LD111314 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1117 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Jan (SPA) -- An official source at the Royal Court has stated that there have been reports in some Arab and international newspapers regarding Saudi Arabia's position on the Palestinian problem which incorrectly interpret Saudi Arabia's views on recognizing the Zionist entity.

The official source regretted the repetition of such claims by well-known papers; it is expected that they should exercise care in seeking information from its proper sources, especially since Saudi Arabia's policy has been declared and is common knowledge among the ranks of the Arab nation and the struggling Palestinian people.

Therefore, Saudi Arabia rejects any unofficial reference or interpretation aimed at distorting Saudi Arabia's policy or interpreting it incorrectly. Nor do we accept any inference that the Palestinians should negotiate with Israel or recognize it, because this is a matter that no one else has a right to. No individual or group is authorized to speak in the name of the Palestinians, since these issues of destiny are decided by the Arab nation; it is the right of the Arab nation and the right of the noble Palestinian people -- who continue to struggle to regain their usurped rights in the face of continuous Israeli aggression against the Palestinian territory and people and Israel's persistent intransigence and rejection of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The source stressed that Saudi Arabia's positions on the issues of destiny and on decided policy regarding these issues are expressed only by responsible officials and no individual has the right to express an opinion about them outside his own jursidiction or to alter declared facts. The source stressed that deciding Saudi Arabia's policy on these issues of destiny is within the jurisdiction only of the higher political leadership and there is no room for personal endeavors and interpretations.

SAUDI-TAIWAN COOPERATION TALKS BEGIN 9 JAN

GF092010 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The sixth session of the joint Saudi-Chinese Committee for Technical and Economic Cooperation began in Riyadh today. At the beginning of the meeting, Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, finance and national economy minister, welcomed the Nationalist Chinese delegation. He noted that Saudi-Chinese cooperation through the joint committee has been progressing for 7 years, and during this period bilateral relations have reached new stages in all fields, particularly the economic field.

The Saudi minister also reviewed achievements in bilateral economic cooperation. He pointed out that Saudi-Chinese relations are no longer limited to commercial exchanges, mutual investment plans and industrial projects. This cooperation has expanded into other fields and has served to enhance Saudi-Chinese relations. The Chinese minister of economic affairs praised cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Taiwan. He noted the various aspects of this cooperation and said he hopes this cooperation will increase in the future.

Taiwanese Minister Meets Fahd

LD101110 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1030 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Jan (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, at midday today at his office in the Royal Court at Al-Ma'dhar, received Chao Yao-tung, minister of economic affairs of Nationalist China. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy.

The Chinese official arrived in Riyadh last night for a visit to Saudi Arabia during which he headed the Chinese delegation to the meetings of the joint Saudi-Chinese Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation.

Talks With Commerce Minister

GF101535 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Jan (WAKH) -- Saudi Commerce Minister Dr Sulayman as-Sulayyim met today with Chinese Economic Affairs Minister William Chao.

Following the meeting, Dr Sulayman as-Sulayyim stated that the two sides reviewed bilateral economic relations. He noted that an agreement has been reached on improving shipping procedures in order to increase commercial exchanges and improve the marketability of Chinese products in Saudi Arabia. He pointed out that Saudi exports to the Republic of China are valued at $1.5 billion, while Chinese exports to Saudi Arabia are valued at $500 million.

Committee Concludes Meetings

GF120602 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The Saudi-Chinese joint committee concluded its sixth session today under Finance and National Economy Minister Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl and Chinese Economic Affairs Minister William Chao.

Shaykh Aba al-Khayl and Chao signed the minutes of this session, which included a bilateral agreement on increasing scientific and technological cooperation, starting joint agriculture projects, and increasing the number of Chinese laborers employed in the agricultural, economic and electrical sectors in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It was also agreed to concentrate on training Saudis in all fields, to increase the economic exchange between the Republic of China and Saudi Arabia and to eliminate all obstructions to the exchange of trade between the two countries.

An agreement was also signed to organize technical and scientific cooperation between the national center for science and technology and the Chinese national center for science.

During its meetings, the committee discussed a number of important issues dealing with economic cooperation in the various fields, including science, technology, transportation, agriculture, commerce, industry and electricity. It also discussed for the first time, bilateral cooperation in the fields of meteorology and the environment.

YAR

FATAH'S SALAH KHALAF ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

JN082030 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, arrived in San'a' at 2030 tonight at the head of a Palestinian delegation on an official visit to the YAR. While here, Abu Iyad will meet various state officials and attend the opening of Palestinian cultural week. Speaking to a SABA' correspondent, Abu Iyad praised our country's step in changing the status of the PLO office in San'a' to that of an embassy. He said that this step makes the beginning of the existance of the Palestinian state.

Received by President

JN101747 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received at his office in the presidential palace at 1600 today the Palestinian delegation led by Brother Salah Khalaf, a Fatah Central Committee member.

During the meeting, cooperation between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions and the current Arab situation were discussed. Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani and Hikmat (?Zayd), head of the PLO office in Yemen participated in the meeting.

Condemns Iran; Supports Iraq

JN102118 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2045 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] San'a', 10 Jan (INA) -- Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, has condemned the Iranian regime's intransigence toward halting war with Iraq. He also condemned the Iranian regime's organization of demonstrations against Yasir 'Arafat, during which the demonstrators called for executing 'Arafat.

Speaking at a popular symposium held here tonight as part of the Palestinian cultural week, Abu Iyad stressed that the PLO stands by Iraq in its war with the Persian enemy.

He said: We are with Iraq with both our conscience and feelings. This has been our stand since the first day of the war and we will not change it.

He called for supporting Iraq and for exerting all efforts for [words indistinct].

Abu Iyad reviewed the history of the Palestinian struggle, its stages and the victories achieved by the Palestinian revolution on the local, Arab and international levels, stressing that the revolution will carry on until victory.

Makes Statement; Departs

JN111355 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Brother Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, and his delegation left San'a' for Aden this morning at the end of a 4-day visit to San'a'.

In a predeparture statement to SABA', he said his visit to the two parts of the homeland comes within the framework of the Palestinian revolution's general plan for moves within the Arab homeland following the postponement of the Fes summit. He pointed out that his talks in San'a' were successful and constructive, adding that he will also hold talks with officials in the southern part of the homeland.

In reply to a question on whether the PLO has prepared a working paper reconciling the Arab viewpoints in case the Fes summit is resumed, Brother Abu Iyad said the only working paper would be for the entire Arab nation to proceed to fight by using all political, economic and military means, adding that the Palestinian revolution and people believe that this is the only paper on which the Arabs will not differ. He expressed the hope that the other Arab states will emulate the step taken by our country under Brother President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at the beginning of Palestine week; namely, establishing an embassy for the Palestinian revolution in San'a' which has full diplomatic status. He said this means full political recognition of the complete representation of the Palestinian homeland and people, and he described this step as a blessed political step.

Brother Abu Iyad reiterated that the major and real threat to the entire Arab nation is the presence of the Zionist entity on the Arab nation's territory and this entity's political and military extensions in the Arab countries. He warned of the consequencies of the Zionist enemy's occupation of southern Lebanon, saying this constitutes a strategic goal for the Zionist enemy, since it is now seeking to silence the Lebanese front after having silenced the Egyptian front.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih today received the credentials of Kuwaiti Ambassador Ahmad 'Abdallah al-Mubaraki, Syrian Ambassador Muhammad al-Mahamid, nonresident Turkish Ambassador Huseyin Celem, nonresident Hungarian Ambassador (Irino Urtfas), nonresident Qatari Ambassador 'Abd ar-Rahman Hamad al-'Attiyah and nonresident Polish Ambassador Antoni Pierzchala. [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jan 82 JN]

MENA ON PREPARATIONS FOR HAIG'S VISIT TO CAIRO

NC111658 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jan (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali held a meeting at the Foreign Ministry premises with senior Foreign Ministry officials. They dealt with the questions to be discussed during U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to Egypt which will begin tomorrow, Tuesday, and which will concentrate on the autonomy talks and giving impetus to the peace process.

The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ambassador Tahir Shash, Rear Admiral Muhsin Hamdi, Organizations Administration Director Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, Foreign Ministry official spokesman Ambassador Ra'uf Ghunaym and members of the Egyptian side to the autonomy talks on the technical level.

Ghunaym said that during the meeting the progress of the autonomy talks was discussed and that the points of difference as well as the stands of the negotiating sides were clearly defined in light of Alexander Haig's visit to Egypt.

Ghunaym also said that a report had been drawn up on this which will be submitted to President Mubarak during tomorrow morning's meeting with Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Dr Butrus Ghali and Dr Usamah al-Baz. Preparations for Haig's talks and Egypt's stand during these talks will be made at this meeting.

The MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY has learned that during the talks with Alexander Haig, Egypt will reaffirm the need for Israel undertaking confidence-building measures in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Egypt has repeatedly called for the implementation of such measures to encourage the Palestinians in participating in the negotiations process. [passage indistinct]

Egypt will also emphasize that it is important that the autonomy process proceed along a sound course to achieve full autonomy for the Palestinians as a transitory phase, to be followed by the attainment of the right of self-determination acceptable to the Palestinians. Egypt will also emphasize that setting a date in the near future [words indistinct] for autonomy that is unacceptable by the Palestinians is not important.

MENA has learned that the points of difference between Egypt and Israel which have been defined and which need to be negotiated so as to reach an agreement on them are: Jerusalem, the settlements, the broad and full powers for the proposed Palestinian authority in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The proposed Palestinian authority will take over responsibility for the land and the inhabitants during the transitory phase.

It has also been learned that in connection with Israel's claims about Egypt's permanent rejection of its proposals, Egypt will be ready to explain the reasons for rejecting the Israeli ideas.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali will deliver an important statement when he receives Alexander Haig at Cairo airport tomorrow, Tuesday, in which he will define Egypt's position on the peace process and the autonomy talks.

['Ali and Haig] will then go to the As-Salam Hotel where the first session of the talks between Kamal and Hasan 'Ali and Haig will take place in the presence of Dr Butrus Ghali. This will be followed by an official dinner to be given by Kamal Hasan 'Ali in honor of the U.S. guest and the accompanying delegation during which speeches will be exchanged.

President Husni Mubarak will receive Alexander Haig at 0930 day after tomorrow, Wednesday. After this meeting, the second session of the discussions between Alexander Haig and Kamal Hasan 'Ali will take place.

Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din will receive Alexander Haig at 1300 on Wednesday. Afterward, Kamal Hasan 'Ali will give a private luncheon in Haig's honor.

It is known that Haig will visit Israel upon ending his visit to Egypt. He will hold similar talks there so as to stimulate the autonomy talks.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REAFFIRMS EAST JERUSALEM STAND

NC111604 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has stated that Egypt has followed with interest the statements made by Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg on the Jerusalem issue and has asked for the text of these statements.

The source added that Egypt's position on east Jerusalem is firm and has not changed. Egypt believes that east Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and whatever applies to the West Bank should also apply to Jerusalem and that the Palestinians in east Jerusalem must take part in the elections to establish the autonomy authority in the West Bank.

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD PUBLISHER INTERVIEWED

PM111023 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 6 Jan 82 p 3

[Unattributed interview with 'Umar at-Talmasani -- recently released from Egyptian prison -- publisher of the Muslim Brotherhood magazine AD-DA'WAH, in Cairo: "At-Talmasani to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: My Aim is Not To Rule But To Try To Reform the Government" -- date of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] Are you going to publish the Islamic magazine AD-DA'WAH again along the same lines?

[Answer] God willing. I will first try with the government. If it does not respond I will go to the state council. This has been made clear to my solicitor, because I do not know anything about the press regulations. These regulations have changed. The press laws have been amended. A higher council for the press had been formed, in addition to other bodies. If they cordially agree to give us back the license to publish the magazine, then God will reward them well. If not, then I will resort to the courts.

[Question] What was the charge against you?

[Answer] To this day I have not been charged with anything. Even the socialist prosecutor does not have a specific charge. There were only the rumors mentioned by the late President Anwar as-Sadat to the effect that I was fomenting sedition between Copts and Muslims. They were mere words in a speech, and no official charges were brought against me.

[Question] Why did you not ask for a meeting with President Husni Mubarak when you were released. Do you not want to build bridges with the new Egyptian leadership?

[Answer] I am certainly interested in opening bridges and cooperating, not only with the present regime but also with all other bodies and parties.

All those involved in Egyp ian politics should agree on one point of view until Egypt is through the present serious stage.

As for a meeting with the president, this is up to him. He can send for me if he wishes, but I cannot impose myself on him. I do not think that I will personally ask for a meeting with him. He has made a good start as president and I beseech God to help him and grant him success.

[Question] What is the truth about the conflict between you and the late President Anwar as-Sadat?

[Answer] There was no conflict between us -- may God forgive us both. It was all in his imagination. Why? I do not know. I recall that during a meeting between us in December 1979 he said some nice things about me. He told me: "You are an honest and sincere person and your course is sound and good."

I do not know what happened after that. There was nothing on my part. The situation appeared as it did for no reason. I do not enter into conflicts with anyone. It is not my way or my nature to quarrel with people. I only give advice. If I criticized, I did so objectively. I saw things as the entire world saw them. He made 4-hour speeches live on radio and television full of abuse and accusations against me.

It was President as-Sadat who created the socialist prosecutor's office. It was this same prosecutor who discovered that 'Umar at-Talmasani had done nothing to warrant his detention. It was not I but the office of the socialist prosecutor created by him which said there were no charges against me.

[Question] What do you think of the ideology of the group that assassinated Anwar as-Sadat on 6 October?

[Answer] The ideology to be reckoned with is the ideology of Islam, not of a Muslim. Islam forbids and does not condone political assassination.

I naturally do not have an opinion different from that of my religion. As long as my religion has a view, I hold that view, and not otherwise.

As for the other aspects of background to the ideology of this group which people are talking about, I do not care to discuss them. I judge actions that I can see but, like everyone else, I am not concerned with intentions, background or anything of this kind. Like every other Muslim, I do not look at people's shortcomings. It is what people do that is judged to be right or wrong from the religious point of view, not from my own personal point of view.

[Question] How do you judge this particular action?

[Answer] It was wrong, of course, because a Muslim was assassinated. If I were to allow any Muslim to assassinate another Muslim because of a difference of opinion or because of an injustice it would be tantamount to saying that in the event of a disagreement between me and another person that person has a right to kill me because that was the ruling I had given. How can I approve an action that I myself might suffer from?

[Question] How did you receive the news of the assassination when you were in detention?

[Answer] I was in solitary confinement in the Liman Turrah prison hospital. I heard the news through the cell window from some prisoners in the yard talking about As-Sadat and about the assassination. I drew closer to the window and listened carefully. It then became clear to me that As-Sadat had been killed during the military parade in Nasr city. My first reaction was surprise, which soon gave way to the method of assassination, whatever the differences.

[Question] What do you think of the book "The Missing Religious Duty," which is considered to be the constitution of that group?

[Answer] I have not read it and therefore I cannot venture an opinion.

[Question] How did you spend your time during the 115 days of detention?

[Answer] When I was in solitary confinement in the Liman Turrah prison hospital I spent my time reading the holy Koran and praying. I implored God almighty to ease my affliction. When I was in Al-Qasr al-'Ayni hospital I used to meet with the detained members of the various organizations and parties. We spent much of our time discussing the various political views of the parties and the government. Everyone, all the opposition groups, was unanimous that they must come to some agreement until this crisis passes for us as citizens and until God lifts the burden from our shoulders. I have had discussions with many people including Fu'ad Siraj ad-Din, 'Abd al-Fattah Hasan, Fahim Khalil, Sabri Mubdi, 'Ismat Sayf ad-Dawlah, 'Abd as-Salam az-Zayyat and many others. We exchanged views. At times we differed but in the end we all agreed it is better for us all to cooperate, at least for a while.

[Question] In the past you spent 17 years in prison. What was the charge then? How did you psend all that time and what is the difference between the two periods you spent in prison?

[Answer] It was God's will. I must accept God's will whatever it is, because Islam teaches us that we must accept God's will, both the sweet and the bitter, the good and the bad. A Muslim who is unhappy with what is decreed by God leaves himself open to doubt as a Muslim. I am always the first to accept God's will. I remember that in the first period I was not tired in prison. When I was told after 17 years that I would be released I received the news in a very casual way. I did not feel shock or any emotion at all. I did not feel anything at all. I used to say: God willed that I spend 17 years in prison, so I am grateful to him. God then willed that I leave prison, and I am grateful to him for that. This is what made me tolerate the prison. When one accepts the will of the almighty God, one does not suffer in prison or in torture.

The same thing happened with me the second time, only with the difference that the second time I was older and had an enlarged prostate and inflammation of the urinary tract, but thank God for everything.

In this world one is always liable to make mistakes. Certain attitudes are atonement for the mistakes. We do what we do for the sake of God. This is our aim now and in the hereafter. Our aim is not to rule at all but we try to reform the government. When a good ruler comes and applies the laws of God to Muslim subjects, wherever they may be -- from South Africa to northern Russia -- we always welcome him. We will never compete in order to rule. This is not in the program of the Muslim brotherhood. Our call is purely for God almighty. It is a call for the reform of the Islamic nation throughout the world.

AD-DA'WAH magazine used to reach most Islamic countries. It preached and stressed the importance of unity of views. We had about 30,000 subscribers abroad in addition to the internal distribution of the magazine.

[Question] How do you view the Muslim Brotherhood group now? Can its activities be resumed?

[Answer] The Muslim Brotherhood is a faith and an organization or structure. The faith is the basis and nobody on earth, whether he is a ruler, a commander, a persecutor or a persecuted person, can affect the faith because it is in one's heart and conscience and belongs to God alone. When the government refuses to license the Brotherhood organization we as citizens must abide by the law. This is why we request legal restitution of the group so that its activities will be within the framework of the law.

[Question] And if the group is not given legal status?

[Answer] We will continue to preach. When I sit with you or anyone else I will talk about the Islamic faith. I will tell you that it would be a good thing if Islam, with its clear rules, teachings and liberties, prevailed in all the Islamic countries. I will never be at a loss, even if my call is confined only to my son, daughter, wife, brother and sisters, because each of them will in turn pass it to his own family, relatives and friends. The call will spread without an organization or anything like that. This is how Islam worked. Our prophet Muhammad, may God's peace and blessing be upon him, did not have an organization.

[Question] What will be your preoccupation now; to what will you devote yourself?

[Answer] If I live longer I will, with the help of God almighty, seek to urge the intellectual leaders and thinkers to get together, to put themselves at the service of the government and to exchange advice until the country emerges from this serious current crisis. When matters are straightened out and everyone goes back to his principles, then the people will be the judge, the knowledgeable and enlightened people. This is my opinion and I will stick to it until the day I die. I will not abandon God's call whatever the circumstances. As long as I live I will continue to say "God is our purpose," and nothing else.

[Question] The call for the application of Islamic law in Egypt has existed for a long time, and the situation is still the same. It is as if this issue is not taken seriously. What do you think of this negative attitude on the part of the executive authorities?

[Answer] People believe that the Islamic call has not advanced. This is wrong. It is clear that in recent times the Islamic call began with one man -- Shaykh Hasan al-Banna, may God bless his soul. He then rallied five others around him. They in turn rallied 500, followed by thousands, and so on. Every year sees an increase in the number of those who believe in the call of the Muslim Brotherhood, whether it is an organization or not.

In the past we called for the application of Islamic law. We are doing the same now and we will continue to do the same in the future. We are not the only ones doing this.

At every opportunity we ask the government to abide by the constitution on which it is founded. The second article of the Constitution says that "the Islamic Shari'a is the main source of all legislation." When we have a major source of legislation, no other source should be used unless that major source does not cover the point in question. The Koran and the prophet's course cover everything, so we do not need other sources of legislation. All we ask of the government is that it implement its own constitution. I believe that anyone who advocates the implementation of the Constitution cannot be penalized or blamed.

AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION TRIAL RESUMES IN CAIRO

NC111555 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The Supreme Military Court resumed this morning hearing the case of the assassination of departed leader Anwar as-Sadat. The military attorney general asked that the case be heard by the court in successive morning and evening sessions so that it may be concluded as soon as possible in view of its extreme importance and its effects on the supreme interests of the state. The military attorney general added that this request by the military prosecution, in addition to being consistent with the nature of military courts, which are always characterized by quick trials without haste, which is not at all contrary to justice which we aspire for -- justice that does not err or is slow.

After the court heard the defense plea, it decided to adjourn the case until tomorrow morning to continue hearing the speech for the defense.

JOINT SINAI-TRANSFER COMMITTEE TO MEET

NC082038 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has told our correspondent that the third round of the joint Egyptian-Israeli higher committee on the transfer of Sinai will meet in Al-Jizah on 17 January and that the meetings will last 3 days. The discussions will deal with plans for transferring the remaining part of Sinai in April in accordance with the Egytpian-Israeli peace treaty. The discussions will also deal with the results of the meetings of the two civilian and military committees on transferring Sinai as well as with the results of the work of the subcommittees on the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel.

SHAH'S FAMILY IN CAIRO WANTS TO CHANGE HOMES

NC091058 Paris AFP in English 1037 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jan (AFP) -- The family of the late deposed shah of Iran want to leave their current home, the Al-Qubbah Palace in Cairo, because it is too expensive, the weekly magazine OCTOBER reported today. The family wish to move out of town and buy a small villa in the suburbs of Cairo at Heliopolis or Al-Ma'adi, the weekly said.

"It is wrong to say that President Husni Mubarak has asked them to leave the country, as several international magazines have said," OCTOBER added.

OCTOBER quoted Empress Farah as telling Egyptian officials that the desire to move was motivated "by the high cost of living at the palace."

The royal family travel often to France, Switzerland, the United States and Morocco, but maintain their residence in Egypt.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE NO 581

JN111706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jan (INA) -- The Iraqi forces have destroyed and sunk three Iranian naval targets in the Khowr-e Musa area. One of these targets is large and the two others medium. Iraqi aircraft today attacked enemy military targets all day in the central and southern sectors of the battlefield, scoring direct hits. Explosions and fire could be seen in these targets.

This was stated by Communique No 581, issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command here this evening on military activities carried out in the operational sectors during the past 24 hours. The communique put Iranian losses at 168 killed, large numbers wounded, several captured and 3 naval targets, 2 tanks, 5 vehicles, 1 observation post and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed. Following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The brave and glorious forces of Iraq and the Arab nation continue their continuous victories, stressing their determination to fight until the spiteful Persian enemy yields to our legitimate rights to our land and waters. Following are the results of the activities carried out in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. This morning, our units clashed with enemy units in the Dezful area and hit them strongly with all weapons. During this battle, the enemy suffered massive in life and equipment. Known enemy losses were 134 killed, large numbers wounded and several captured.
B. A force belonging to one of our forward units raided an enemy force in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area and forced it to flee, leaving behind six dead.
C. Our helicopters destroyed one tank and three large vehicles in the Abadan area. The enemy also sustained one killed and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the same area.
D. Nine killed in the Ahvaz area.
E. Five killed and one tank, one observation post and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
F. Five killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
G. Three killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Shush area.
H. Three killed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
I. Two killed in the Nowsud area.
J. All day, our aircraft attacked enemy military targets in the central and southern sectors of the battlefield, scoring direct hits. Explosions and fire could be seen at these targets. All our aircraft returned safely to base.
K. Today, three enemy naval targets, one of which was large and the other two medium, were destroyed and sunk in the Khowr-e Musa area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 168 killed, large numbers wounded, several captured and 3 naval targets, 2 tanks, 5 vehicles, 1 observation post and 2 stockpiles of hardware destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 13 marytrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle damaged.

PRESIDENT HUSAYN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM 'ARAFAT

JN111403 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1305 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jan (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn today received a written message from Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, related to the current Arab situation and means to strengthen Arab solidarity in the face of the dangers threatening the Arab nation.

The message was handed to the president by Salim as-Sa'nun, alias Abu al-Adib, Fatah Central Committee member and deputy speaker of the Palestine National Council, when the president received him here today.

The meeting was attended by Na'im Haddad, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command and official in charge of the Palestine and armed struggle office.

IRAQI-YUGOSLAV TALKS BEGIN IN BAGHDAD 11 JAN

JN111412 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jan (INA) -- The official talks between Iraq and Yugoslavia began here today under 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC], and Petar Stambolic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations in all fields with a view to boosting and developing them. They also discussed topics related to bilateral cooperation in the Nonaligned Movement and ways of developing it and entrenching its principles, in addition to the current international situation.

'Izzat Ibrahim stressed Iraq's desire to bolster struggle within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement so that this movement can have an international dimension in support of the peoples' struggle for liberation and independence. He also stressed the movement's role in solving the economic problems from which the Third World states in particular and the world states in general are suffering.

'Izzat Ibrahim pointed out the great preparations being undertaken by Iraq to host the seventh nonaligned states' summit conference in Baghdad. He also talked about the process of development in Iraq and the accelerating steps toward developing Iraq and bolstering its Arab and international role. He then reviewed the dimensions and nature of the Arab-Persian conflict as well as the aims of the aggressive war being imposed on Iraq by the racist Persian regime. He stressed Iraq's responsible attitudes toward halting the war and sincerely cooperating with international efforts to solve this issue peacefully.

Petar Stambolic expressed his satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations and the two countries' reciprocal understanding on the way to solve international issues. He also expressed Yugoslavia's desire to develop its relations with Iraq in all fields in a manner that consolidates their role in the Nonaligned Movement. He added that cooperation between Iraq and Yugoslavia can be a good example for all nonaligned states.

The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by Hasan 'Zli, RCC member and trade minister; Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs; several senior Iraqi officials; and the Iraqi ambassador to Yugoslavia. They were attended on the Yugoslav side by Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; and several senior Yugoslav officials.

Before this session of official talks, 'Izzat Ibrahim held a closed meeting with Petar Stambolic.

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

JN111955 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Official talks were held here this evening between Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi minister of foreign affairs, and Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs.

The two sides reviewed bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation in the various fields as well as several international issues of common interest. They also comprehensively reviewed the Nonaligned Movement's march and effective role in reducing tension in international relations. The two sides stressed their determination to exert efforts in order to enhance the movement's unity and its states' solidarity.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi explained the developments of the conflict with Iran. The Yugoslav federal secretary stressed the importance of holding the seventh nonaligned summit conference in Baghdad this year. He also stressed the importance of exerting efforts to render it successful as well as a new starting point for developing the Nonaligned Movement and increasing its effectiveness in the service of world peace and stability.

Stambolic Confers with Husayn

JN112133 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2045 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jan (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn met here tonight with Petar Stambolic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency. Talks dealt with relations between the two friendly countries and ways of strengthening them. The two sides also exchanged viewpoints on several international issues.

President Saddam Husayn indicated that the relationship between Iraq and the SFRY has a special and distinguished quality, stressing the role played by late President Tito in deepening this relationship. He added that the Yugoslav official's visit to Iraq will seriously help deepen and develop bilateral relations in various fields.

Stambolic expressed satisfaction with his country's relations with Iraq and stressed the SFRY's readiness to develop these relations in a manner that contributes to the process of construction in the two friendly countries.

The meeting was attended on the Iraqi side by 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC]; Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Na'im Haddad, speaker of the National Assembly; the ministers of foreign affairs, trade and transport and communications; the chief of staff; and the Iraqi ambassador in Belgrade. It was attended on the Yugoslav side by the members of the delegation accompanying Stambolic and the Yugoslav ambassador in Baghdad.

FUNDAMENTALIST AD-DA'WAH PARTY LEADER INTERVIEW

NC101531 Paris AFP in English 1438 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 9 Jan (AFP) -- The Iraqi fundamentalist Ad-Da'wah (the Islamic call) Party -- which claimed a bombing that left 37 dead at Iraq's embassy in Beirut last month -- is working on both the Iran-Iraq war front and within Iraq for "an Islamic revolution," a party spokesman said today.

Ad-Da'wah Political Committee member Abu Nasir Said in an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the party -- which is among the main armed Shi'ite opposition groups to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn -- would, however, remain independent of Iran's Islamic government.

Ad-Da'wah has claimed responsibility for the destruction of the Iraqi Embassy in Beirut on Dec 15 as well as for several other attacks. The embassy bombing killed 37, including Iraqi Ambassador 'Abd ar-Razzaq Laftah, and levelled the building. Iraq, in a law voted on March 31, 1980, made either past or present participation in Ad-Da'wah punishable by death.

Mr Nasir said his party has a secret political organization, which "resembles a government." He resused to indicate how many people belonged to the party, but said that its members "do their main work inside Iraq." They are "present in any country where they can come and go without problems," he said.

"Our targets are any government which supports the Ba'th (socialist) regime," said Mr Nasir. He said, for example, that some party members besieged the British Embassy in June, 1980, but were unable to enter it. "We thought London had close ties with Baghdad," said Mr Nasir.

Mr Nasir said Ad-Da'wah's priorities were: "executions of Ba'th officials and security agents (and) blowing up of official buildings and installations crucial to the economy, such as electric generating stations, as well as military targets."

He said his party was responsible for "blowing up a train transporting ammunition to the front and destroying five planes at the Rashid (Baghdad) camp in the beginning of the war, as well as well as an arsenal at the Abu Ghayb camp, in September, 1981, near Bahgdad, where arms had just come in from France."

The group's commandos get their arms from raids of army camps, he said.

Secrecy is an intrinsic element of the Ad-Da'wah, he said. Members do not know their leaders so that they will reveal "nothing essential" if tortured.

He said other Iraqi Islamic opposition movements were "extensions of Ad-Da'wah." Differences existed only on the means of accomplishing their common goals, he added, saying that some of these groups changed their names after passage of the law punishing membership in Ad-Da'wah by death.

The "Iranian Government," he said, "gives us no aid other than the authorization to be here. Anyone not linked to the superpowers, Palestinian or other, can train our fighters. The main training base is the Iranian front."

"We have independent bases on this front, some of them unknown to our Iranian brothers," Mr Nasir said.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

Confers With Husayn

JN091900 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] At noon today His Majesty King Husayn received Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo in Al-Hummar Palace. The two sides reviewed the developments in the Palestinian issue and their repercussions on the Arab and international levels. His Majesty King Husayn reiterated the importance of the Palestinian issue -- the central issue of the Middle East crisis. He also affirmed that the primary components of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the area should be based on the complete Israeli withdrawal from Arab Jerusalem and the occupied territories and on guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination.

His Majesty explained the aggressive practices Israel is carrying out against the people of Palestine and the Arab nation, asserting that these practices are unequivocable evidence of Israel's lack of desire to establish comprehensive peace and of its expansionist designs.

His Majesty King Husayn pinpointed the importance of the Arab-European relations and the Italian and European role in contributing to the efforts for realizing a just settlement in the Middle East. The two sides also discussed Jordanian-Italian relations and means to develop their joint cooperation in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad al-Lawzi, Minister of Court 'Amir Khammash, Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Staff Lt Gen Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim. The meeting was also attended by the Italian ambassador in Amman and the delegation accompanying the Italian minister.

Mr Colombo and those present had lunch with His Majesty King Husayn.

The evening, Crown Prince Hasan received the Italian foreign minister and discussed Jordanian-Italian relations with him. His highness reiterated the importance of cooperation between the two friendly countries. He stressed the need for attaching importance to and developing the Arab-European dialogue. He explained the status of the Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories and the issue of Jerusalem and its significance to Islamic and Arab nations. His highness also reviewed the condition of the Palestinian refugees and the problems facing their education and living.

Leaves 9 Jan

JN100616 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo and the delegation accompanying him left Amman last night at the end of a 3-day official visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn, Crown Prince Hasan and ranking officials.

During the visit, the Italian foreign minister held talks on promoting Jordanian-Italian relations, the current situation in the Middle East and the role Italy may play in consolidating international efforts for seeking peace in the region.

In a predeparture statement at Amman Airport, Emilio Colombo expressed thanks to His Majesty King Husayn, Crown Prince Hasan and Jordanian officials for the warm accord he and his delegation were given. He praised the close relations between Jordan and Italy and said that this visit has strengthened understanding and cooperation between the two countries.

Emilio Colombo added that Jordan has a leading role in the Middle East peace process and that we will work together to restore peace to the region.

He was seen off at Amman Airport by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, the Italian ambassador in Amman, the governor of Amman and ranking officials.

PLO'S GADDUMI IN AMMAN FOLLOWING BROTHER'S DEATH

JN091452 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Jan 82 p 24

[Text] Amman -- Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, arrived in Amman yesterday to receive condolences on the death of his brother Ghalib Qaddumi who passed away the day before yesterday.

Meets Husayn

JN112021 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] His majesty the king received at Al-Hummar Palace tonight the head of the PLO Political Department Mr Faruq Qaddumi, along with the chief of the PLO office in Amman, Mr 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya.

Discussions dealt with the current Arab situation and latest developments of the Palestinian issue in both the Arab and international arenas.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN LEAVES FOR FRG 11 JAN

JN111433 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Amman, 11 Jan (PETRA) -- His Highness Crown Prince Hasan left for Bonn today on a working visit of several days, during which he will meet with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

His highness was seen off at the airport by Royal Court Chief Ahmad al-Lawzi, Chief Justice Shaykh Ibrahim al-Qattan and several officials.

CROWN PRINCE HASAN INTERVIEWED BY KUWAITI PAPER

GF111623 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 10 Jan 82 p 18

['Abd al-Muhsin al-Husayni interview with Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal of Jordan--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What in your view is Jordan's role in confronting the Israeli decision [to annex the Golan Heights], annulling this action and putting an end to Israeli impudence?

[Answer] The precedents to the annexation of the Golan Heights are bitter and painful ones in our memory: the Israeli decision on 28 June 1967 on the greater Jerusalem area and the unamimous 1980 Knesset decision to annex Jerusalem. This precedent and signal should have made all of us in the Arab world think during the past years of the legal, social and economic, and naturally the political situation in the occupied Arab territories. Now that Israel has embarked on this step that signifies its leaders' desire to maintain tension in the region, I believe that activity through special forums, and especially the United Nations, is very important, particularly as some of Israel's friends in the West, and perhaps even in the United States, in agreeing to condemn this action have begun to clearly understand the Israeli leadership's goals of domination and hegemony. This condemnation is enforced by the general feeling that there are no restraints of any kind on Israel.

The Camp David process is continuing. We can return to the crux of the problem through the United Nations and its organizations, and the crux of the problem is more comprehensive than the Golan issue and includes the future of the occupied territories in general. Therefore, what is required is a clear and unified political Arab stand that can be reached at the summit meeting that has been adjourned to hold further inter-Arab consultations. We hope the Arab League secretary general will be successful in his efforts because the elements of strength and weakness in this region are to a great extent in the hands of the Arabs themselves.

[Question] The Fes summit that never was has created in the Arab man in the street a feeling that there is a lack of responsibility and seriousness in tackling issues of destiny. What in your view is the way to restore the Arab layman's confidence?

[Answer] There is no doubt that nowadays there are many issues that are put up for discussion at any Arab summit. The Iraqi-Iranian war continues; the occupation authorities are persisting in changing the Arab-Islamic character of the occupied Arab territories; Lebanon's tragedy and the fighting there continue, thus creating many other regional problems throughout the Arab world. The general agenda of any summit conference is hazardous and threatens disagreement. Therefore, the efforts being exerted by the Arab League secretary general and King Hassan, the host of the Fes conference that was adjourned so that preparations could be made for a responsible gathering that is equal to the task of making a decision, are a big factor that assists in concentrating on the basic issues. Jerusalemhas been occupied. According to Israeli claims, Israeli military capability is about to reach a level that justifies, from the strategic point of view, considering the Middle East as its military sphere of influence. In such circumstances a return to the fundamental issues is a matter of vital importance. I believe that the Arab layman, intellectual or student has a role to play in the many free meetings that are held in the Arab world so that he can express his real desire for an Arab-Islamic awakening to face all threats.

[Question] You must have followed the activities of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] and its role in tackling and serving Arab issues. What is your view in the GCC's role on the basic Arab issues?

[Answer] Any nucleus for harmonious Arab cooperation on practical bases is a step toward unity. In the present difficult circumstances such cooperation is the minimum response to the Arab citizen's demand. We should not forget that Gulf society is an extension of the society in the Arabian Peninsula. Although we are not members of the GCC, we are supporting members and contribute with our manpower to the building of the Gulf, and we appreciate the Gulf's efforts to build its societies. This integral formula goes beyond the social and economic dimensions and reaches the heart of the political dimension: The aspirations of Muslim Arabs to liberate Jerusalem and hoist the Arab banner on the basis of self-reliance requires a rational and practical integration of the Arabs' natural and human resources. We have great hope in embarking on the southern Arab dialogue on this basis of mutual respect. Let us view the GCC as a precursor of a wider concept of intellectual integration and practical harmony.

[Question] What action should the Arabs take to ensure that the EEC countries adopt resolutions that are more favorable to our national causes?

[Answer] I believe it is possible to compile a precise list of the political, social, economic and cultural priorities which the Arabs want to discuss with the EEC. Regrettably, meetings of Arab and European foreign ministers have been postponed repeatedly because of the lack of a thorough study of the possibilities of a successful dialogue. The EEC, which imports the equivalent of 400 million tons of Arab oil -- that is, more than two-thirds of its oil needs -- must take a qualitative step with us and jointly plan for the year 2000. The EEC knows full well that the Arab world in the southern Mediterranean is its strategic extension. The Arab world and Europe lie between the two superpowers and must choose either to be divided into spheres of influence by these superpowers or to preserve their independence and identity. I believe both sides want a dialogue. However, on the Arab side it is not sufficient to want a dialogue; we have to draw up a well-studied action plan and then begin to implement this plan in an atmosphere free of temporary or quick gains for either side.

[Question] The Iraqi-Iranian war has affected Arab efforts to confront the Zionist threat. What should the Muslim-Arab countries do to end this war?

[Answer] There is no doubt that Jordan feels great pain as a result of this war between two Muslim countries, a war that is sapping the energies of both. Neither Arab and Muslim influence nor the pressure exerted by the nonaligned countries have been able to find a solution to this war. We, as an Arab country, appreciate the great burden shouldered by Iraq in its valiant defense of the eastern flank of the Arab homeland. However, the continuation of this war will open various gaps through which factors of instability will penetrate the Arab homeland as a whole. The Iraqi president's statement today that Iraq is on the verge of achieving a certain victory on the battlefield reminds me that this war has lasted more than a year and that the past year witnessed many attacks against the Arab world. It also reminds me of how critical the coming stage is and of the great responsibility that falls on the decisionmaker in both the Arab and Muslim world.

[Question] Kuwaiti-Jordanian relations are a model of fraternal relations. There are multifaceted cooperation between Jordan and Kuwait and exchanges of views on various political issues. What is the scope for the development of these fraternal relations?

[Answer] Through my personal contacts with Shaykh Jabir and with the crown prince and senior officials and thinkers in fraternal Kuwait, I conclude that there is full and profound readiness to deepen cooperation by developing the concept of our society's intellectual and ethical homogeneity on the basis of a single interlinked society. This gives us great confidence that cooperation between the two countries is possible. As we embark on a new decade of economic cooperation, I hope that we develop the concept of integration between an oil-producing country and a country that exports manpower and turn it into a model for cooperation among countries in the oil regions of the Arab world and Latin America. Such integration should be planned. Contacts and dealings among generations are based on scientific and practical criteria that are deepened by a feeling of the legitimacy of this matter and the opportunities of self-reliance for our people.

[Question] When he assumed the presidency, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak welcomed the restoration of Egypt's relations with the Arab countries. How do you believe this can be achieved, particularly as the restoration of Arab solidarity is one of the elements of unified Arab action in confronting the attempts by the enemies of Arabism to hurt its dignity?

[Answer] Our objection to Egypt's pursuing a separate policy in the past years has been and continues to be based on the negative aspect of such a separate policy in the Palestinian question. Undoubtedly, attempts are continuing to change this course -- the course of Camp David that has exhausted all its abortive limits because they were not based on reality -- the reality of the Palestinians' legitimate right to freely choose their political and social future, a right that is not granted by anyone. In its Camp David course Egypt called for what it termed Palestinian rights. However, in the talks this demand did not yield any result but led to failure and to President as-Sadat's death. This course must be reassessed. Perhaps the forthcoming period will lead to such a reassessment in Egypt. We as Arabs need to emphasize the common ground that is between us and discard our differences.

CROWN PRINCE RECEIVES THANKS FROM 'ARAFAT

JN111100 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Jan 82 pp 1, 19

[Text] Amman -- His Highness Crown Prince Hasan has received a message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, praising his highness' intellectual efforts and national stand in defense of the Arabs' basic problem, the Palestine question and Jerusalem.

This came in response to the gift his highness had sent to 'Arafat -- his book: The Palestinian Right to Self-Determination. The following is the test of the message:

Dear brother, Hasan ibn Talal: I received with great appreciation the fruit of your highness' intellectual efforts for the sake of the Arab's basic issue: the Palestinian question and Jerusalem. Your highness' book: The Palestinian Right to Self-Determination, has come to shed light on the false allegations of the Zionist enemy and the futility of its settlement policy, and has been condemned by the international community, for violating the inalienable rights of our Arab Palestinian people, particulaly their right to return, their right to self determination and their right to establish a national independent state on Palestinian soil. Perhaps the mounting uprising of our people inside Palestine and the steadfastness of our revolutionaries represent the firm determination which cannot be defeated or bypassed by the Zionist and imperialist conspiracies.

Your highness' persistence in this valuable research is an exaltation to the Arab word of right from your highness' responsible and respected Arab position. It is an encouragement and a guidance to writers and researchers to give -- through study, research, writing and publishing -- priority to the Palestinian people.

The issue of Palestine which gathers together those who are working intellectually, actively and responsibly through consultations and with faith, will be a victorious issue, God willing.

Once again, I thank your highness for the efforts exerted in exalting the word of right and for the sake of our Arab national dignity, Arab rights and the central issue, Palestine.

May God grant us success and victory.

It is a revolution until victory.

PALESTINIAN-JORDANIAN JOINT COMMITTEE MEETS

JN092138 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee held its regular meeting in Amman today. The Jordanian side was headed by Hasan Ibrahim, minister of the occupied land affairs, and included Sulayman 'Arar, minister of the interior; 'Ali as-Suhaymat, minister of state for the prime minister's affairs; Shawkat Mahmud, under secretary of the Occupied Land Affairs Ministry. The Palestinian side was headed by Hamid Abu Sittah, head of the occupied homeland department and a PLO Executive Committee member, and included Khalil al-Wazir, 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad and Dr Hanna Nasir, Fatah Central Committee members; and 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, director of the PLO office in Amman.

The two sides approved the agenda, reviewed the committee's work during the past year and evaluated its achievements in realizing the aims of supporting the steadfastness of the people in the occupied territories. The committee will resume its meetings tomorrow.

AD-DUSTUR CRITICIZES U.S. STAND ON GOLAN

JN121011 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Under the headline "The Fall of the Fake Masks," AD-DUSTUR says: As the UN Security Council resumes its debates on imposing sanctions on Israel for annexing the Golan Heights the U.S. administration was not content with its attempt to hinder this necessary procedure. The U.S. administration has surprised the international community and the peace-loving people of the world with a stand implying that it blesses and encourages this Israeli step to continue its occupation of Arab lands.

In a letter to Menahem Begin, President Reagan confirmed Washington's irrevocable commitment toward Israel's security and confirmed that the differences which emerged because of the annexation of the occupied Syrian heights had been overcome.

AD-DUSTUR adds: This means that Washington has gone back on everything it did regarding the annexation of the Golan, including the suspension of strategic cooperation, the cancellation of the purchase of Israeli arms deal, worth $300 million, and that everything has returned to normal. This also means that Washington has given up its opposition to the annexation of the Golan and that the measures of denunciation, condemnation and suspension of the strategic cooperation, were nothing but an attempt to alleviate international wrath against Israel and to absorb Arab reaction toward the annexation of the Golan.

It is also understood from Reagan's letter to Begin that the United States blesses the annexation of the Golan and the occupation of Arab lands. Instead of bringing pressure to bear on Israel, the United States has given Israel the green light to go ahead with its aggressive expansionist policy and is freeing its hands to dominate the fate of the occupied Arab territories. This unexpected and unacceptable U.S. stand hinders peace efforts, keeps the region a hotbed of tension and fear, and, as Arab League Secretary Chedli Klibi said: This stand does not contribute to the development of Arab-U.S. relations and dictates the adoption of decisive Arab measures to confront this stand which is rejected on the Arab and international level.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: The serious development revealed by President Reagan's letter calls for expediting an Arab foreign ministers meeting to prepare for the Arab summit conference which is responsible for formulating a united Arab stand and mapping out a comprehensive strategy to confront the serious and dangerous events menacing and threatening the Arab nation and its existence.

AR-RA'Y COMMENTS ON EYTAN'S WAR 'THREATS'

JN090824 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Proof From Eytan's Tongue," AR-RA'Y says: Eytan's threats about the possibility of a flareup on the eastern front, his pleasure over the Iraqi-Iranian war and his wishes that the war continue should alert those Arabs who are working against fraternal Iraq and who have withheld any support to it that their behavior benefits Israel and provides it with the best weapon to stab them in the back.

In his remarks on the Golan and the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Israeli chief of staff made it quite clear that the continuation of the war is a strategic objective which enables Israel to entrench its occupation of the Golan and provides the Israeli military establishment with the right atmosphere to continue its arrogant measures and threats against the region.

This clearly means that those who are colluding against Iraq and who are withholding their support to it are, in fact, contributing toward the prolongation of the war and, consequently, enabling Israel to entrench its occupation of the Golan.

This situation ought to remind all Arabs of Jordan's call on them to support Iraq so as to bring an immediate end to the war and to assert common Arab rights and obligations. Perhaps, the Arabs will also recall that Jordan has warned against the continuation of this war and called on the Islamic nations to adopt a firm stand in their mediation with Iran to make it accept a peace that guarantees everyone's rights.

Here are the events now confirming what Jordan called for and warned of. Perhaps, they will prompt those who colluded or withheld support to reconsider their positions, return to the right course and seriously contribute toward the creation of a new Arab reality, which will regain Arab rights wherever they may be and put an end to Israeli belligerency, which is becoming more serious day after day and threatens Arab existence and future generations.

AD-DUSTUR ON VATICAN, ISRAELI SECURITY

JN091024 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 9 Jan 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Vatican and Israel," AD-DUSTUR says: It is natural for Israel to try to exploit the statement issued by the Vatican on the Middle East question to make world public opinion believe that the leadership of the biggest Christian community supports Israel and its concept of security, which it uses as an excuse to foil all attempts to establish peace in the region. Undoubtedly, the statement reflects the Vatican's interest in establishing peace in the Middle East and achieving a just solution to the Palestine question.

The Vatican has always maintained this stand. However, the statement also contains points which cause concern and raise many questions, especially its stress on the necessity to take the security of the Israeli state into consideration when seeking a just solution to the Palestine question.

AD-DUSTUR adds: This expression reflects support for the Israeli concept of security. Israel understands security to mean occupation of the largest possible area of Arab territory and expansion by force. An important question arises: Does Israel need peace when it is the strongest and best armed, has a lust for aggression and expansion and threatens the security of others? We do not doubt that His Holiness Pope John Paul II realizes that the Palestinian people who have been driven away from their land and country by Israel are the ones who need security and protection from Zionist aggression and terrorism and need to return to their land to practice their natural right to life. His holiness the pope also realizes that the Arab countries, whose lands are occupied and who are continuously exposed to Israeli military attacks, are the ones who need security and protection against Zionist expansion. Security is needed by all peoples in the region, not just Israel. Therefore, we consider the stress on Israeli security to be falling in the Israeli trap and protecting the territorial gains which Israel achieved by force. We do not think that the Vatican wants or accepts this.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: We welcome the pope's call on Israel to adhere to a just and practical solution to the Palestine question, which no doubt the pope considers the crux of the conflict in the region. A just solution, which his holiness called for, can only be achieved by Israeli withdrawal from the territories it occupied by force, including Jerusalem. The problem is not free access to the holy places, as Israel tries to tell the world, but Arab sovereignty over the holy city, both people and territory. The Arabs, as his holiness and the whole world know, are more capable of protecting the holy places and guaranteeing freedom of worship for everyone. We must not forget to stress here the need for Arab diplomacy to contact the Vatican and remove any false impressions created by the Israeli foreign minister's visit, which is the first by an Israeli official for more than 30 years. The visit would not have taken place and succeeded were it not for the absence of Arab diplomacy from the arena, giving Israel the chance to move freely.

LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL VISITS BEIRUT FOR TALKS

Confers With PLO

NC110715 [Clandestine] Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] last night received Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. Attending the meeting were Brothers Abu al-Walid [Col Sa'd Sayil] and [Arab League Ambassador to Lebanon] Al-Ma'muri. During the meeting, they discussed the situation in southern Lebanon in light of the Zionist military concentrations and the Fes summit conference resolution on Lebanon and ways to implement it. They also reviewed the situation in the area and the developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas and ways of boosting Arab solidarity.

Brother Commander in Chief Abu 'Ammar and Brother Abu al-Walid visited Former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam. They reviewed the current situation in Lebanon and the area. Following the meeting, Abu 'Ammar said the meeting dealt with the current issues in the area, particularly the situation in southern Lebanon and the Arab region.

Al-Wazzan On Klibi Visit

NC111443 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Important political and security meetings were held today which augured the beginning of a week teeming with Arab and international moves.

At the palace, President Ilyas Sarkis met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. Afterward, the president and the secretary general were joined by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. The representative of the secretary general, Mahmud al-Ma'muri, also joined the conference.

First a review was made of the alertness and interest which this phase will require the Arabs to take and exercise and of the results of the active moves being made to resume the Fes summit conference. The discussion then dealt with the results produced by Klibi's contacts to form an Arab miniauthority which will be entrusted with mapping out a unified strategy to spare the south the dangers generated by Israel's designs. In light of the situation in the south being linked to the situation in the hinterland, a discussion took place on the obstacles facing implementation of the Arab Followup Committee resolutions in the country and on the responsibilities which, Lebanon hopes, the authority member states will assume to surmount these obstacles.

Before noon today, Klibi met with Prime Minister Al-Wazzan in Government House. Yesterday, he met with Minister Burtus and then with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

In a little while, Klibi will hold a press conference at the Bristol hotel to announce the results of his contacts concerning the miniauthority on the south. Afterward, Klibi will return to Damascus.

After the meeting with Klibi at the palace, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: In fact, we are not responsible for the formation of this authority. However, the General Secretariat has informed us that this committee will be formed of specific states. Perhaps the secretary general will personally make a pertinent statement at the press conference which he will hold at noon today in Beirut. Naturally, he will give details. The second part of the meeting or, in other words, part two of the topics on the meeting's agenda, was connected with the meeting of the followup committee.

[The prime minister added:] We have taken cognizance of the course being followed in some matters. We held consultations about this matter. We believe that the upcoming session will witness further progress in this respect.

[Question] How about the formation of the coastal supervisory committee as part of Lebanon's responsibility, as we might say?

[Answer] In this respect, responsibility devolves on Lebanon and on the Arabs, as long as the committee is formed of Lebanon and Arab states. It is imperative that some preliminary decisions be made by the Arab League.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, will the miniauthority meet soon, and will its meeting be held in Beirut or in Tunis? Also, have you agreed with the secretary general on the modality of its work?

[Answer] This miniauthority will convene in Tunis.

[Question] Has the Arab League secretary general informed you of anything concerning the coastal supervisory committee?

[Answer] We do not expect to be informed of anything specific as to the coastal supervisory committee. However, there are measures which must be taken within the Arab League or elsewhere. Consequently, these measures will be taken in consultation with the other Arab states participating in the followup committee, if these states desire to participate in this committee.

Klibi on Lebanese Situation

NC111944 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpts] The Arab League Secretary General, Chedli Klibi, ended the talks he held in Beirut with senior officials with a press conference during which he said: My visit to Lebanon was brief, but it was very useful. The talks I had with the prime minister and the president were on forming the minicommittee approved by the Fes summit to draw up a strategy concerning Lebanon.

I am pleased to inform you that the talks were positive on all the points that were discussed. The committee will be formed from a number of Arab states that are very near Lebanon and which are concerned with the situation in it. The committee will be headed by the Arab League secretary general and will hold its meetings in Tunis at the beginning of the coming month. We also discussed the subject of the observation authority on whose formation the followup committee had agreed. It is a committee that is composed from security and customs men from Lebanon and the countries that form the followup committee and will be under the supervision of the Lebanese authority. Very soon, we shall ask the Arab League council to approve how the financing should be effected.

On the possibility of beginning the dialogue before the Arab authority is formed, Klibi said: We are not before a court to consider on whom the responsibility falls. The Arab League General Secretariat has carried out its duty and so did the Lebanese state, and we consider this to be sufficient.

Replying to a question pertaining to the convening of an Arab summit, the Arab League secretary general said: I cannot have a clear picture of the summit before I complete my tour of the Arab states. But I can say that the political atmosphere which prevailed after the Golan question was one of Arab solidarity. He said that the followup committee will meet on 18 and 19 January and added: We shall work so that through this meeting what we all hope for, namely, the start of the national dialogue, will be achieved. He considered it inappropriate to publish the names of the states participating in the minicommittee before the agreement of the governments concerned has been obtained.

Replying to a question, he said: If the United States uses the right of the veto at the Security Council to oppose the imposition of sanctions on Israel, then the Arab states will make decisions consistent with the situation.

Chedli Klibi had met with President Ilyas Sarkis. Part of the meeting was attended by the prime minister and the foreign minister. The prime minister met with Klibi in the morning. They discussed the local and regional conditions, particularly those concerning south

Lebanon and Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. We report here that Klibi has left Beirut for Damascus. Informed sources have said that the next stop for the Secretary General will be Saudi Arabia.

Press Conference

NC111826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The Arab League secretary general held a press conference at the Bristol Hotel at which he dealt with the most important matters put forward as far as Lebanon and the area are concerned.

At this conference, Klibi announced that the discussions which he has held with President Sarkis, Prime Minister Al-Wazzan and [Foreign] Minister Butrus were positive concerning all points.

In reviewing the situation in the presence of newsmen, Klibi said:

[Begin recording] My present visit to Lebanon has been brief. However, it has been [word indistinct]. I held a working session yesterday with his excellency Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. As you know, this morning, I was privileged to meet his excellency the president, after I had met with His Excellency Prime Minister Al-Wazzan.

The discussions with the president, the prime minister and Fu'ad Butrus centered on the formation of the committee set up at the Fes summit conference. This committee is entrusted with the responsibility of mapping out a strategy for Lebanon.

I am delighted to inform you that these discussions have been completely positive concerning all the points which we have discussed. These points were as follows: This committee will be formed of a number of states. [Words indistinct] temporarily, we began contacting the states concerned, and I began obtaining their consent. I am in a position to give you useful information by saying that these are states very close to Lebanon and are particularly concerned with the events which are occurring in Lebanon.

Concerning the second question, this specification is a different thing. This is because all the states we all believe [sentence left incomplete]. There are Arab states that concern themselves with the events occurring in Lebanon. This committee will be chaired by the Arab League secretary general, and its meetings will be held at the Arab League headquarters in Tunis. I believe this committee will be invited to go into action around the beginning of next month. This is what I have to say concerning a very important subject -- and the Lebanese and Arab public opinions are waiting for more details about this subject. God willing, we will provide more details within the next few days.

Furthermore, the discussions touched on the subject of the supervisory authority, the establishment of which had been approved by the followup committee. This authority is formed of security men and customs men, undoubtedly drawn from the Lebanese state and basically from the followup committee member states. This authority will be the responsibility of, and it will come under the control of, the Lebanese state on the grounds that these are aspects of Lebanese sovereignty. Just as the followup committee is chaired by his Excellency President Sarkis, the supervisory authority will also be the responsibility of the Lebanese state. The Arab states represented on the followup committee will also contribute to this authority. All the Arab states will contribute to the financing of of this authority. We will ask the Arab League session to be held very soon to approve this financing. This committee will begin to perform its task as soon as the measures for (?the membership of) the states concerned are completed, and as soon as we finally obtain the Arab League council's consent of the funding.

Therefore, these are the important topics which have been discussed at these session which I held today and yesterday. Naturally, we also spoke of the followup committee which will convene on 18 and 19 January. We will prepare in all seriousness for this session, so that, in its course, we will achieve the aspiration of all of us. This aspiration is the commencement of the national, fraternal, amicable and just dialogue which, God willing, will lead to the reconciliation through which the Lebanese state will be able to

reassume in a normal manner all its jurisdictions in all domains and throughout the Lebanese republic's territory. Therefore, these are the most important points which I wanted to put forward to you at the beginning of this meeting to answer the question asked the gentleman.

[Question] Your excellency the secretary general: Shall we construe your statement to mean that the followup committee will go beyond previous decisions and initiate a political dialogue among the Lebanese sides?

[Answer] This is what we hope for. By God, we expect the followup committee to assess its previous steps and to evaluate the Lebanese situation. We also expect it to go ahead with the agreement reached between the Lebanese Government and the secretary general concerning theimplementation of the decision on the supervisory authority. Consequently, it will be possible for the followup committee to take a new step; that is, to promote the national dialogue to which I have already referred.

[Question] Your excellency the secretary general: Is it possible for us to understand the nature, or do you have a configuration of the nature of the minicommittee, of its tasks and of how you will distribute the burden among the Arab states concerning the unified Arab strategy?

[Answer] I think that this action is premature. The reason is that the committee is invited (?at the same time) to study the subject about which you have asked. Therefore, what I can say is that this strategy will have [words indistinct] political developments, a set of political developments and [word indistinct] economic [word indistinct] and a set of economic developments. This is the inevitable (?sequence) under all circumstances; that is [word indistinct] development. Therefore, it is inevitable to view all these domains clearly and completely so that the appropriate strategy can emerge.

[Question] [Words indistinct] in the preliminary phases, (?some) states, in principle?

[Answer] In principle, it is impossible, that is, it would be inappropriate for me to announce names before securing the consent of the governments concerned. However, what I have said is enough; it includes a clear pointer to states in proximity and which are also directly concerned with the Lebanese issue.

[Question] Your excellency the secretary general: [words indistinct] your expectation that the followup committee will be able to begin to initiate the dialogue. The question is: [Words indistinct] the formation of the authority? If the authority is not formed, will it be possible to wage a dialogue?

[Answer] We are not a court to determine who is responsible and who is not responsible. What is important is that a clear and adequate agreement has now been reached on the supervisory authority. The duties of the general secretariat have been specified. Also, the duties of the general secretariat have been specified. Also, the duties and jurisdictions of the Lebanese Government have also been specified. I believe that this thing is sufficient in itself. The Lebanese Government and we in the general secretariat will begin together within the next few days to assume this responsibility in all firmness and seriousness. To us, the followup committee is, therefore, no longer a problem. I want you to take note of the agreement which has been concluded between the government and the general secretariat.

[Question] Your excellency the secretary general: Is it possible for us to ask a question about the Arab state of affairs concerning talk about the likelihood of convening a summit conference in the near future? Following your tour of a number of Arab states, is it possible to set an approximate time for [words indistinct]?

[Answer] As you know, my tour is at its beginning. I have visited Morocco in its capacity as the host state. Then I visited the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. I also visited the Syrian Republic. Now, I am visiting the Lebanese Republic. It will not be possible for me to form a clear and final picture before I complete my visits to all Arab states. However, and from now, we can say that the political atmosphere in which we now live, particularly [word indistinct] the issue of the Golan, is an atmosphere of solidarity. In this atmosphere, we all sense the need to bolster the inter-Arab relations, the need to consolidate joint Arab action and the need to focus our attention on solidarity among the Arab states too. These are the positive factors which foster the likelihood of resuming the Fes Summit Conference sessions which, as you know, were suspended to give the member states a respite to continue consultations among themselves and to resume a dialogue in other forms andthrough other channels. Then, it will be possible for these states to reach a common ground concerning the whole of the set of important and essential topics placed on the agenda of the Fes summit conference. [end recording]

More on U.S. Role

OW111632 Hong Kong AFP in English 1610 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Beirut, 11 Jan (AFP) -- Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi today criticized United States failure to act against Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, and said the Arab summit adjourned in Fes last November would likely be reconvened.

"It is not logical that the United States should call for sanctions against Poland and be opposed to adoption of sanctions (against Israel) concerning Golan," Mr Klibi said before leaving for Damascus, his next stop on an Arab world tour.

He expressed "the Arab nation's deep regret over U.S. refusal to react positively" to Arab demands for sanctions against Israel, saying "The attitude of the United States does not encourage the development of Arab-American friendship."

He said that if the United States vetoes sanctions by the U.N. Security Council against Israel, "The Arab States would adopt resolutions which would conform to the situation."

He did not specify the nature of such resolutions, but said the Golan annexation had increased chances of resumption of the Arab League summit.

"The political climate reigning in the Arab world today, notably after Israel's annexation of the Golan is one of solidarity..." he said. "The (?Arab) countries feel the need to reinforce their relations and to mutually support one another.

AL-WAZZAN ANNOUNCES NEW SECURITY MEASURES

NC111500 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Excerpt] At the conclusion of the meeting of the Internal Security Council, which was chaired by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan at the Governmental Palace today, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: I have already announced the reason for convening a meeting limited to the military commanders of the Internal Security Council. The purpose is to decide on a number of security measures. This follows consultations held after the previous meeting, after a number of security incidents occurred in western Beirut and in other areas, and especially in view of the need to bring the situation in Tripoli under control after the strikes by some groups of workers.

He added: All this was the subject of assessment and consultations today. I thanked the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] for the efforts they exerted during the recent incidents in western Beirut. The ADF response was quick in taking up positions in the Khandaq al-Ghamiq area and in deploying in the other areas where clashes took place. I have asked for full coordination between the ADF and the internal security forces through a number of measures, beginning with the division of Beirut into a number of areas. A certain officer will assume responsibility for each area. Joint patrols should also operate wherever necessary.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan also said: There is one more measure -- the reinforcement of the internal security forces. The conferees adopted a recommendation to increase the internal security forces significantly within a framework on which I will consult with President Sarkis and the other security officials.

GUNMEN TAKE CAR FROM SOVIET DIPLOMAT IN BEIRUT

NC101220 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1140 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Beirut, 10 Jan (MENA) -- Three armed men took over a car belonging to a Soviet diplomat at the USSR Embassy in Beirut.

The three men intercepted the car in the Mar Ilyas quarter in Beirut's western sector. They brandished weapons, forcing the diplomat to give them his car.

AL-ASAD REPORTEDLY TO VISIT IRAN LATE THIS MONTH

GF111525 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 10 Jan 82 pp 1, 19

[Excerpt] Reliable diplomatic sources in Damascus said yesterday that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will make an official visit to Iran late this month at the head of a delegation to hold talks with Iranian officials.

The sources said the talks will deal with the current situation in the region, possible halting of the Iraqi-Iranian war, and the concentration of efforts and potentials to confront Israel's expansionist plans. The sources said diplomatic contacts are currently underway between the two countries to fix the date of the visit. They said it would probably take place after President al-Asad's tour of the countries of the Arab Maghreb.

It should be noted that Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayeti made a 3-day visit to Syria last week.

KHADDAM RETURNS HOME FOLLOWING GULF TOUR

JN120734 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus from Abu Dabi early today, thus concluding a 2-day tour which took him to Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the UAE. During the tour, Khaddam forwarded messages from President Hafiz al-Asad to the leaders of these states dealing with the developments in the Arab situation.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES ICATU CHAIRMAN, MEMBERS

JN091721 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] At 1030, President Hafiz al-Asad received Comrade 'Izz ad-Din Nasir, chairman of the Central Council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU], Brother Hamid Jallud, ICATU secretary general, and brother members of the Central Council, on the occasion of the council's 7-8 January emergency session which was held in Al-Qunaytirah. The chairman and members of the Central Council stressed to the president the solidarity of the Arab working class with Arab Syria in its struggle and steadfastness especially since the Israeli enemy's decision to apply Israeli law to the Golan. After the president welcomed them, Brother Hamid Jallud spoke on behalf of the ICATU, thanking the president for this meeting. Jallud then said: The Central Council's session in Al-Qunaytirah after the Zionist decision on the Golan reflects the Arab workers' solidarity with Syria's steadfastness under your leadership and its defense of the Arab nation and the Palestinian revolution, and also its struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territories. This session also reflects the unity of Arab fate and the solidarity of the Arab working class with Syria which struggles under your leadership for the Arab nation's rights and land. Jallud added: This meeting also reflects your concern for the working class and your support of it. President Hafiz al-Asad thanked the representatives of the Arab working class for their initiative, saying: We are not surprised at this initiative or at any other initiative which the Arab working class takes against colonialism, imperialism and Zionism. We consider them normal and compatible with the main tasks of the Arab working class. The president said: The Zionist decision regarding the Golan comes within the framework of the general Zionist imperialist attack on the region. From this perspective, its (?annexation) was not a surprise as far as the substance is concerned. The president reviewed the general situation in the region, stressing Syria's determination to continue its march in relentlessly confronting the aggressive plots against the Arab nation and its struggle to achieve our pan-Arab goals. He also said: The difficulties we might face will not weaken our determination to confront the enemies. We think that the most important component in any battle is the individual's belief in his cause. We are confident that the future is ours despite all the difficulties which are facing us because we have a just cause.

The president also asserted that Syria is with the Arab solidarity in its real meaning, namely, solidarity against imperialism and Zionism because real Arab solidarity cannot be achieved without this content.

In a final statement issued today, the Central Council announced its categorical rejection of the Israeli decision to annex the occupied Arab Syrian Golan which is considered a flagrant violation of the international resolutions and charters, the human rights' declaration and UN resolutions. The council condemned the Zionist aggressive and expansionist practices which aim at annexing land by force, expelling Arab inhabitants and confiscating their lands and properties. The council urged all workers and people to support its resolutions by adopting all measures of support for and solidarity with Syria in order to regain its rights and land. The council also called for continued support for the Palestinian peoples' rights in their land and right to establish their own state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. It also called for supporting and backing the Lebanese nationalist movement. The council stressed its support for Syria's heroic struggle and its appreciation for Syria's policy under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad to confront the imperialist and Zionist challenges and their tools, the Muslim Brotherhood gang.

The council lauded our people's steadfastness in Palestine and Golan and their heroic struggle agains the Zionist enemy and the Zionist and racist expansionist practices. The council also lauded our people's rejection of the annexation decision taken by the Zionist enemy, and our people's adherence to their national rights. The council denounced the U.S. imperialist plots and its aggressive provoking policy directed against Syria, the socialist poeple's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the Arab progressive forces. The council also denounced and condemned the Zionist-U.S. strategic alliance.

ICATU COUNCIL CABLES SUPPORT FOR AL-ASAD

JN111920 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable of greetings and support from the Central Council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU] which held an emergency session on 7 and 8 January in the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah. The following is the text of the cable:

President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic: On the land of the Golan, which is watered by the blood of the martyrs, and in the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah, the ICATU Central Council held its emergency session on 7 and 8 January out of faith in, and in order to stress, the role of the Arab working class in assuming its responsibilities in confronting the Zionist enemy's aggression and expansionist measures in annexing the occupied Syrian Golan territory, measures which express the Zionist enemy's aggressive nature and expansionist aims, and out of appreciation of the heroic role played by revolutionary Syria under your wise leadership.

This session was marked by the attendance of all members at the highest level of Arab leadership. The consensus of opinion expressed the gravity of the phase and complete readiness to support revolutionary Syria, under your leadership, in the adoption of any political or military decision to confront this measure, which contradicts all human values and international norms and poses a direct threat to world peace and security.

The Arab working class is fully aware that this aggressive measure at this particular phase places before you a difficult choice. However, in view of the historical stands which Syria has adopted at all stages of the confrontation and which expressed the conscience of the Arab nation, the Arab working class is confident that you are capable of adopting a stand which is compatible with the gravity of the phase and the enormity of the confrontation regardless of the sacrifices.

To enable the Arab working class to assume its responsibilities, the emergency Central Council session has adopted a number of political, economic and organizational resolutions geared to confrontation and steadfastness and expressing the Arab workers' readiness to place all their human and material resources in the service of the battle, which you are waging regardless of sacrifices.

While announcing our principled stand, we assure you, Mr President, of our complete readiness to take up arms and to sacrifice our blood to face and repulse the aggression and foil all liquidation solutions and imperialist, Zionist and Arab reactionary plots.

Syria has been, and still is, the main frontline and the vanguard of confrontation. It has made sacrifices and devoted all its human, military and economic resources to the battle. We are confident that, under your wise leadership, Syria is capable of remaining steadfast and achieving victory. It behooves all Arab regimes to assume their responsibilities and to place their material and military potential at Syria's disposal in this historic confrontatation, because what was taken by force can only be retrieved by force. We stand by you in your steadfastness and struggle. We believe in your stand and adhere to your famous slogan: martrydom or victory.

ATH-THAWRAH ON PREPARATIONS TO FACE SITUATION

JN121007 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Damascus, 12 Jan (SANA) -- In a commentary today, ATH-THAWRAH asserts that the clear-cut and explicit statements which have been made by the majority of world governments, parties, organizations and political forces, condemning the Zionist entity decision to annex the Golan, constitute worldwide semi-unanimity on the need to punish Israel.

The paper adds: As we in Syria are following up the Security Council's debates and the deterrent measures which it will take against the Israeli aggressor in defense of world peace and justice, we continue to prepare for regaining our occupied land and usurped rights by moving on the front of brothers and friends to support steadfastness and confrontation and provide the necessary requisities for defeating the aggression and fending off the dangers that are menacing our Arab nation and the world peace.

The paper expresses admiration for the mammoth world support for our just stand because the condemnation campaigns against the Zionist aggressive step in annexing the Golan are a healthy phenomenon expressing a basic fact: The world must find an appropriate way to transform its resolutions into effective and influential measures, because world public opinion is stronger than the aggressors' racist policy and arrogance.

In conclusion, ATH-THAWRAH reitereated that all facts and lessons in history confirm that victory belongs to the struggling people and that the defeat is the inevitable fate of the forces of aggression and racism.

AL-BA'TH WARNS OF FAILURE TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS

JN120840 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 12 Jan (SANA) -- In today's editorial, AL-BA'TH says: Washington and its Western allies are trying to foil the draft resolution to impose sanctions on Israel and to make the Security Council adopt a resolution ignoring these sanctions and containing only a verbal condemnation as if condemnation alone is enough to deter the aggressor which has flouted Resolution No 497.

Continuing, AL-BA'TH says that those who heard the statements made by the enemy leaders last week would easily discover that the attempts, which are being made at the United Nations to prevent the Security Council from imposing sanctions on Israel, are encouraging Tel Aviv to level its threats against Syria and Lebanon and to mass its troops on the occupied Golan and on the border strip in southern Lebanon preparatory to launching a new aggression -- the aggression which Israel had frankly disclosed when it declared that its position is similar to that that existed before 5 June 1967.

The paper adds: In short, the U.S. pressures which are being brought to bear on the Security Council are being exploited by Israel by stepping up tension in the area and by threatening to launch an aggression. Nevertheless, with all Syria's desire for the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities in defending world security and peace from the Israeli expansionist policy, Syria has the right to defend itself in a legtimate manner against any attack in accordance with Paragraph 51 of the UN Charter should the Security Council fail to impose deterrent sanctions on the Israeli aggressor.

In conclusion, AL-BA'TH asserts that the ceaseless threats by the enemy leaders, particularly the recent ones by Eytan should not pass undeterred, because, otherwise, the results of this aggressive policy will cause dangers similar to those caused by Nazism and which led to the outbreak of the World War II.

TISHRIN URGES CLOSER ARAB TIES WITH USSR

JN091152 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] Damascus, 9 Jan (SANA) -- In today's editorial, TISHRIN says Syria is very certain that the United States is, objectively and ideologically, completely biased toward Israel and that it will support any insane Israeli decision and give it political and military cover as it has done on several occasions in the past.

This position, the paper says, deprives the United States of any credibility when it talks about peace. It also deprives it of its role as a major power concerned about peace.

The paper adds: We are aware that in the end the United States cannot but be an imperialist power which is completely hostile to the Arab cause.

The United States allowed the UN Security Council condemnation of Israel to pass unvetoed because of two considerations: first, it could not stay outside unanimous international condemnation of the Israeli decision and, second, it thought such a stand would make its ugly face, which is completely an Israeli face, acceptable to the Arabs and thus help it implement certain policies in the region.

TISHRIN said that it was on this basis that Syria launched its political moves in three directions. The first move was aimed at making the international community face its specific responsibilities vis-a-vis a blatant aggressive decision which constitutes a grave precedent in international relations.

The second move, which was parallel and complementary to the first move, was the pan-Arab mobilization [hashd qawmi], which President al-Asad began by touring the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf. The purpose of this move was also to achieve a common understanding which will be the basis for joint Arab action to confront current grave developments.

The paper points in this respect to the cancerous Israeli security theory and says it calls for a minimum level of agreement on the Arab level.

It calls for common understanding and unified action which lays the foundation for clear and specific Arab strategies and the rules and requirements of confrontation and also secures all the material and military means and instruments for such a confrontation.

TISHRIN says that it will be fatal in Arab political action to seek a formula or adopt a strategy based on an imaginary peace, when the energy is pursuing a completely different policy based on arming itself to the teeth, acquiring superiority and all means of war and devastation and basing its strategy on the saying that "Israel's border can be reached by tanks now and by planes and missiles in the future."

The paper says that the other shortcoming in the Arab handling of the Arab-Zionist conflict is the attempt to gain a part of world public opinion and lose ourselves and our homeland, while the enemy prefers to lose all world public opinion for the sake of defending its own security theory and aggressive existence in the region.

TISHRIN says that the comprehensive strategic balance between the Arabs and Israel, especially between Syria and Israel, was the reason behind the third political move taken by Syria.

The paper asserts that strategic balance means possessing the strength to back our rights. It is only then that we can achieve just peace and liberation.

The paper adds: This is the only basis with which to govern Arab political action. It is logical and objective to raise Arab-Soviet relations to a qualitative level so as to achieve this balance, because the Soviet Union is the only power qualified to guarantee the bases and requirements of this balance. The United States is, of course, outside the Arab equation because it is the strategic ally of the enemy. Objectively, it cannot but choose this ally.

TISHRIN concludes: At any rate, Syria is going to the end with the option it announced some time ago on building a strategic balance, because it is the only path to a just peace and liberation.

Leader Al-Asad's tour for pan-Arab mobilization has proved that Syria's option is the (?Arab) option. It is the option of a just peace and liberation.

REAGAN MESSAGE TO BEGIN SAID 'VERY FRIENDLY'

TA111544 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] In a personal message to the prime minister, the U.S. President reiterated the U.S. inalienable commitment to Israel. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, who brought the message to the prime minister, said that Washington is interested in getting the fastest possible progress in the autonomy talks. Here is a report by our political correspondent, Gad Becker:

[Begin recording] In a message clearly phrased in a friendly manner, President Reagan has tried to pave the way to making progress in the autonomy process in advance of the visit by Secretary of State Alexander Haig to Jerusalem late this week. Clearly, Washington is interested in as rapid as possible progress. After his meeting with the prime minister, U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis emphasized that this will be Haig's purpose in his visit to Jerusalem.

[Lewis -- in English] The purpose of the trip is to try to advance the peace process.

[Unidentified correspondent -- in English] From your impression from Washington, what are the prospects?

[Lewis -- in English] I think it's clear that in Washington we're very interested to see progress, as soon as progress can be achieved.

[Becker] In his message to the prime minister Ronald Reagan repeated what he called the inalienable commitment of the United States to Israel's security. His message seems to be calling for downplaying the differences between Jerusalem and Washington, urging action through a positive approach for progress in the peace process.

Political sources have said that even if the United States is not completely ignoring the differences between itself and Israel, it is nevertheless signalling its desire to return to the course of normalization in the relations with Jerusalem.

In his letter, Reagan favorably mentioned in this respect the conversation the prime minister recently held with Senator Charles Percy.

Unlike in the previous conversation between the prime minister and Ambassador Lewis, the latter could testify this time that the meeting was warm and most pleasant. [end recording]

MA'ARIV COMMENTS ON SPECULATION OVER HAIG VISIT

TA111133 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Jan 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Haig's Visit"]

[Text] As usual, Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to Israel and Egypt is accompanied by a cloud of rumors and speculation: He is bringing along his own ideas, he is not bringing along his own ideas, he will merely hear out the positions of both parties and subsequently make up his own mind, and so on and so forth.

The truth is that the positions of both sides have been voiced so many times and have been reported on so many variegated occasions that one would assume they have somehow made their way into the State Department in Washington and that there is no need for the secretary of state to make a special trip to find out what the differences between Israel and Egypt are all about.

The differences are abysmal and they refer to Egypt's intentions about what is going to happen after the completion of the Sinai evacuation in April 1982. The Egyptians assume that if an agreement on the autonomy is not reached by the date of the withdrawal it will certainly not be reached after that date. Today, Israel still has the possibility of exerting some kind of pressure on Egypt. When the withdrawal is over, Egypt's hands will be free.

Then, it will be able to claim and demonstrate that that part of the Camp David accords concerning granting full autonomy to the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza is unrealizable and Israel is to blame for it. Such a categorical statement will actually pave the way for other solutions: the European solution, the Fahd plan or a merger of both.

Only yesterday did the Israeli ministerial autonomy committee find out what had been common knowledge for a long time -- that Cairo is not interested in reaching an agreement on the autonomy now or at any other time because it is easy for Egypt to extract all the possible benefits from the Camp David accords, and throw them into the garbage bin.

This is the real problem the U.S. secretary of state will face when he arrives in the Middle East this week. The question is whether he wants and is able to abort this Egyptian intention and stir the talks from their stalemate.

Jerusalem hopes that Haig will exert pressure on Egypt to make concessions and thus enable some progress toward a solution. It seems that this hope entails a considerable degree of optimism and wishful thinking; it is more likely that, considering the U.S. pro-Syrian orientation, all pressures will be exerted on us.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION 'UNEXPECTEDLY' VISITS ELAT

TA081514 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] An Egyptian delegation has arrived unexpectedly in Elat. Our correspondent Eytan Rabin reports that the delegation had been scheduled to arrive several months ago and prepare exchanges of youth delegations, between Egypt and Elat, but the visit was cancelled after the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. The town's educational department representative told our correspondent that it had been decided that next week about 170 young people from Egypt would be coming to Elat and students from Israel would be going to Egypt.

EGYPTIAN LEADER INTERVIEWED ON YAMIT, AUTONOMY

TA121013 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 12 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Report on interview with Egyptian Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din in Cairo by Smadar Peri]

[Text] Muhyi ad-Din told our Cairo correspondent: "Yamit was built on Egyptian soil and it is Egyptian for all intents and purposes. We will accept no compromise on this. The settlements established in the Sinai and around Yamit as well as the settlers there currently present a problem for the Israeli Government, as do the demonstrations and riots over the last few weeks, but these are nothing but an internal Israeli affair. It is a problem involving the residents versus the Cabinet, Egypt will not intervene in what is presently happening in that region, nor should it. I repeat: Yamit and the surrounding settlements are not our problem."

Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said he has long been following events in Yamit: "I read translated publications on this from the Israeli press and I also receive reports on the Israeli Cabinet and Knesset deliberations.

"I have no message to bring to the Yamit residents. However, what I have is a question to ask: Do you not understand that all the commotion in Israel involving the evacuation of northern Sinai, about which we have been hearing for weeks, has been hitting at soft spots among Egyptian residents, and I mean the peace supporters among us?

"Israel, after all, supported the Camp David accords and the need to evacuate the Sinai and return it to Egypt. I cannot comprehend all this commotion over settlements established on Egyptian soil. I repeat with emphasis: Yamit was set up on Egyptian land."

Yesterday a ministerial team, headed by President Husni Mubarak, convened to solidify Egypt's stand on the continuation of the autonomy talks and in advance of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to Cairo.

The Egyptian prime minister said: "The autonomy negotiations will continue until we reach a solution, but this does not mean that we intend to reject proposals for a solution, if such should be presented merely to pressure Israel after the completion of the Sinai withdrawal in April. In the last few weeks, the possibility of additional Arab countries joining the peace process could be discerned."

In response to a question on the future of the fabric of relations between Israel and Egypt after the Sinai pullback is completed, Muhyi ad-Din said: "I do not believe in policy founded on speculation and assumption. Therefore, I urge Israel to calm down. I am well versed with your apprehension, and I can assure you that peace will extend even beyond April."

And what about the normalization process? The Egyptian prime minister said the following: "We disagree with your contention that Egyptian tourists do not go to Israel. Do not forget that Tourism is a matter of luxury. After April Egyptian tourists will come to Israel. We will not encourage them to do so, but they will come."

Regarding Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Muhyi ad-Din said: "I have not yet had the chance to meet with him, nor is a meeting between us scheduled just yet. I am new in my post and only entered office last week. I am looking forward to cooperation on the part of the prime minister of Israel and for very fruitful work between myself and Mr Begin."

PERES URGES SOFTENING OF AUTONOMY POSITION

TA120635 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres has urged the government to soften its position in order to reach an autonomy agreement before April. In an unpublished document prepared for discussion amongst the Alignment leadership, Peres said that if there is no agreement before Israel's final pullback from the Sinai the Arab states will be joined by Egypt and even the United States in supporting the establishment of a Palestinian state. Israel's radio Knesset affairs reporter Arye Golan was told that the Labor document also argues that in return for softening its stand the Israel Government could win an unequivocal American commitment to support the autonomy. If there is no agreement by April, Labor backs the idea of autonomy first in Gaza.

PRESS COMMENTS ON RENEWED AUTONOMY TALKS

TA120736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] HA'ARETZ says Israel should not strive to attain in the autonomy a regime the nature of which after 5 years leaves the area's annexation to Israel as the exclusive practical permament solution. The view prevalent within many circles here, to the effect that Israel need not shed tears if the autonomy plan does not materialize, is mistaken. It cannot be assumed that the other parties concerned will tolerate a continuation of the Israeli military regime in the occupied territories. If the peace process, initiated by the late President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, gets irretrievably stuck, alternative ideas will of necessity be raised. Any such idea will be worse for us than the autonomy, which in itself does not seem completely compatible with Begin's vision of the desired solution.

The Jerusalem POST assumes that in his efforts to bridge the gap of positions between Israel and Egypt, Secretary Haig will try to convince both sides to agree to the principles of autonomy prior to the completion of the Sinai withdrawal and to discuss the details of the agreement later on. Israel and Egypt were supposed to reach such a settlement last year. It is possible that if Secretary Haig harnesses himself to this mission he will be more fortunate, but the obstacles still abound, not only because of the time limit but also because of the basic question as to who owns Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. In this context Israel has an advantage over Egypt since it is holding the territories. However, if Isreal decides on faits accomplis in the area, such as applying Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration to it prior to 25 April 1982, this will have fateful results later on and much thought should be given to this in advance.

DAVAR says that the immediate goal of U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East is to calm the unpredictable moods of the Begin government lest they erupt with a new series of political or military surprises. All the rest, ranging from progress in the autonomy talks to attempts to revive the Saudi plan, can wait until after the completion of the Sinai evacuation. It is in this spirit, too, that President Reagan's message to Mr Begin should be viewed.

HATZOFE writes that under the present circumstances it should be understood that the United States from the start did not want an agreement such as the strategic cooperation pact and agreed to sign it only in order to relax the moral pressure developing in the wake of the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. Now that this pressure has been lifted, an agreement is unnecessary. This is a pragmatic policy which should be understood and carefully followed. In any event such an agreement is useless. It only serves as a tool to apply pressure on Israel while not contributing anything to Israel's defense. It may be better that this pact was canceled in its first stages already, so as not to continue to serve as a means of pressuring Israel.

U.S. HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE VISITS, TOURS GOLAN

TA101530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] The House Appropriations Subcommittee for Defense has arrived in Israel and has already held talks with the defense minister and with the deputy foreign minister.

Our political correspondent reports that the chairman of the committee promised his Israeli interlocutors that he and his colleagues will take action among the Washington administration members toward guaranteeing that the United States continues to adhere to the Camp David accords as the basis for peace in the region.

Deputy Minister Ben-Me'ir told the members of the committee that Israel has spent $5 billion for the Negev redeployment. He emphasized that Israel is paying a heavy price -- although not merely in money -- for peace with Egypt.

This morning, the chairman of the subcommittee toured the Golan and visited the Good Fence. The other subcommittee members toured one of the bases the United States has built for the Israeli Air Force in the Negev.

Meets with Sharon, Ben-Me'ir

TA101808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Israel is not interested in beginning acts of hostility with Syria said Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon this afternoon to the members of the U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee for Defense who are currently visiting in Israel within a tour of several countries in the region. The meeting between the defense minister and the committee members ended at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem a short time ago. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is there to report to us:

[Schiffer] The members of the committee will stay in Israel for 48 hours. In the meantime, they have already conferred with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir.

[Ben-Me'ir] I think that the main message is related to the continuation of the peace process. I tried to explain the heavy price that Israel is paying for the peace treaty, a political, economic, strategic and especially human price. I dwelt on the situation we will be faced with on the eve of 26 April, on the national tragedy inherent in the need to evacuate the settlements from the Sinai. I tried to make them understand the great importance we attach to the continuation of the peace process according to the peace treaty and the Camp David accords and the need for the United States to fully adhere to its commitment to the Camp David accords and the Camp David process.

[Schiffer] Could you say that you received a promise to that effect and do you feel that the U.S. military and economic aid to Israel will not be adversely affected in the near future?

[Ben-Me'ir] The question is not only about military and economic aid. I think we know for certain that Congress approved military and economic aid for the next 2 years and it has obviously not been affected. However, I also spoke about political aid, namely, the U.S. Government's allegiance to the Camp David process which it will see to make plain to all the countries in the region. I must point out that the members of the committee said that, as far as the committee is concerned, they will unanimously -- they are not the executive branch, they are just members of Congress -- exert their influence on the administration so that the U.S. administration does remain loyal and adheres to the Camp David accords, in both letter and spirit.

[Schiffer] Israel has spent $5 billion to complete the redeployment of the IDF on the international border with Egypt. The U.S. share in this sum is only $800 million for building the airbases in the Negev and $2.2 billion which the United States extended in the form of a loan Dr Yehuda Ben-Me'ir told the members of the committee.

In his meeting with the members of the committee, the defense minister reviewed the situation in the region and assessed the Soviet threat and the way to handle this threat.

Minister Sharon reiterated that Israel is not interested in lauching a war against the Syrians. The overt deployment of the IDF on the Golan Heights was aimed at deterring the Syrians from carrying out acts of hostility against Israel. The defense minister added that Israel would maintain the cease-fire on the Lebanese border but it would not tolerate a situation where the civilian population is harmed and is exposed to dangers on the part of the terrorists.

The head of the committee today toured the Golan Heights while his colleagues visited one of the airbases built by the Americans in Negev. The members of the committee will conclude their short stay in Israel tomorrow.

Meeting with Begin

TA111307 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Visiting U.S. Congressman Joseph Addabbo says that, in his opinion, Israel has not annexed the Golan Heights. Addabbo, who chairs the defense subcommittee of the powerful House of Representatives Appropriations Committee made this statement to reporters after meeting Prime Minister Begin this morning. Addabbo and five other subcommittee members today wind up a 5-day visit to Israel.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] What did you discuss with the prime minister, sir?

[Addabbo] We discussed all the various problems, mutual security, that we feel that Israel is a friend of the United States and we are a friend of Israel -- it's a mutual security that we all are interested in.

[Question] Did the issue of the strategic cooperation agreement come up?

[Answer] No, but that's not our field.

[Question] What about the tensions that have been in U.S.-Israel relations, for example, the Golan Heights law?

[Answer] Well, we felt that there has been some misunderstanding. I think we have to realize the tensions that are here in the country and the conditions under which the people have to live and which explain some of the actions they must take.

[Question] There is concern here that the United States may use its financial aid to Israel as a lever or pressure point on Israel and Israeli policy.

[Answer] I don't believe so. I don't think we have in the past and I don't think we'll do it in the future. I think it's going to be again a case of strictly mutual understanding and mutual discussions. Secretary Haig will be here to, I think, stress that point.

[Question] You were up on the Golan Heights during your trip here. What was your impression of the area and of what Israel has done up there?

[Answer] Well, I saw it and I can understand and really understand why they have taken the action and, again, they have waited for 14 years for Syria to make a move and I think that, from what we have been told, the action and the legislation just provides that Israeli law shall apply. There has been no annexation of the territory. So, I think that in the sense of secure borders, I think it becomes important.

[Question] Do you think then that the U.S. administration and the international community has misunderstood the Israeli action?

[Answer] I don't know whether there has been a misunderstanding. It's a question of when the action was taken. I think the meetings between Secretary Haig and Prime Minister Begin will clarify that point. [end recording]

SHARON: NOT INTERESTED IN WAR WITH SYRIA

TA101611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon again made it clear this afternoon that Israel is not interested in a war with Syria and has no such intentions in mind. The conspicuous preparedness of our forces on the Golan Heights was intended to warn the Syrians not to take military measures against us. Minister Sharon said that Israel supports continuing the cease-fire on the Lebanese borders. He emphasized that Israel would not have its northern inhabitants shelled. He was speaking to members of the house appropriations sub-committee for defense.

'AL HAMISHMAR ALIGNMENT DOCUMENT ON NORTH

TA081159 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 8 Jan 82 p 2

[Report by party affairs correspondent Dorit Gefen]

[Text] Yesterday Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres placed before the party bureau a position paper on the Alignment's stand on the northern issue. The document was worked out following deliberations among members of the Alignment faction and the party members on the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee.

Earlier, MK Yitzhaq Rabin also drew up a paper, but it was decided by the party's political committee that the Rabin document will be incorporated into the party chairman's paper, and this indeed has been done. The party bureau will discuss the paper next week, and simultaneous deliberations will also be held in MAPAM.

A more wide-ranging and confidential background document was presented before the political forum and it also included some operational proposals. MK Arye Nehamkin proposed that no debate be held on the document. Yitzhaq Rabin, on the other hand, said that he viewed it as being extremely constructive that deliberations begin on well-prepared documents. In his opinion, the central topic for 1982 will be the political issue, and he expressed the significance he attached to holding deliberations, even if differing views are expressed. He added that the final date for the Sinai pullback is of importance. In his opinion, one should not rush after events, but facts should be established before the events take place, and prior deliberations should similarly be held.

MK Mordekhay Gur said that the purpose is reaching unanimity in implementation and attaining one publication, rather than having everyone publish his own views. He expressed his regret that even though the platform for the debate was accepted, the party came out singing a duet. By that he implied the publication of the earlier paper, the one drawn up by Yitzhaq Rabin. Gur added that the decision to be made should be binding on all.

In reply to a question by our correspondent, MAPAM Secretary General Victor Shemtov said yesterday that MAPAM participated in finalizing the Alignment document on the north. He claimed that the MAPAM center had discussed the document in its most recent session and added its comments to it. The discussion on approving the document with the comments will continue at the next party center meeting.

Below is the document:

A. Lebanon

1. Israel regards Lebanon as a neighboring country with which we aspire to maintain relations of peace, friendship and cooperation.

2. The establishment of a sovereign Lebanese administration that will bring upon that country political independence and economic prosperity and will prevent foreign elements from strengthening their hold on its soil is in line with Israel's basic goals and should constitute a political target for the United Nations and the superpowers.

3. We have no territorial claims on Lebanon.

4. Israel will honor the cease-fire on the Lebanese border as long as the other parties also honor it.

5. To the extent that our Christian friends in Lebanon are in distress, we will come to their aid if they ask for it, and help them defend their existence by themselves without making advance commitment to activate the IDF in fighting toward the attainment of this goal. We should apply the same rule in regard to any other friendly community in Lebanon. Our friendship toward the Christians does not mean hostility toward the Muslims.

6. Handling the removal of Syrian missiles stationed in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' will be done in the context of the political move for the solution of the Lebanese problem. In this the United States has a clear commitment to take action to get them out.

B. The PLO

1. The Palestinian problem is a political problem with military ramifications which cannot be solved solely through military measures.

2. The solution of the problem of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, who grant the PLO an organizational infrastructure, can be reached only as part of a comprehensive peace agreement through which many of them would be resettled in the Jordanian-Palestinian state.

3. Israel will adhere to the cease-fire in southern Lebanon, as agreed, as long as it is honored by all the parties. If the terrorists open a war of attrition, the IDF will act in Lebanon with the goal of removing the terrorists and their bases from areas from which Israel can be shelled.

Through such actions Israel will aspire to avoid getting into a military confrontation with the Syrian forces in Lebanon.

Israel should similarly appeal to the world nations to bring about international cooperation to liquidate the centers of international terrorism set up by the PLO in Lebanon, which constitute a threat to every free nation in the world.

4. As long as there is no effective sovereign regime in Lebanon and as long as various armies are stationed in Lebanon, among them PLO military units, Israel should demand that the United Nations and UNIFIL prevent terrorist units or Syrian units from increasing their hold on areas permitting them to have direct fire contact with Israel.

C. Syria

1. The Israeli-Syrian disengagement agreement of 1974 includes pledges to maintain a total cease-fire, thinning of forces, the prevention of terrorist activity through the cease-fire lines and an agreement [haskama] that the disengagement agreement is a step toward a just and lasting Middle East peace. Israel continues to regard that agreement [heskem] as a binding agreement, and will fulfill its part of the agreement as long as Syria fully fulfills its share.

2. Israel calls on Syria to join the Middle East peace process and hold direct negotiations, without preconditions.

3. Israel does not want a preemptive or any other war with Syria. If Syria starts a war, Israel will, naturally, return in kind.

4. Israel will not withdraw from the Golan Heights. The Golan Law will not preclude peace negotiations with Syria on the basis of UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

D. The northern settlements

The Alignment calls on the government to quickly complete the network of air-raid shelters and fortifications in the settlements, moshavim, kibbutzim and urban settlements in the north and along the northern border and take all measures to enable normal life to continue to the extent possible should a conflagration occur.

The Alignment similarly urges granting economic, social and settlement precedence to the upper Galilee for the purpose of strengthening the local settlements and development towns. At the same time, the Alignment believes that the rights of the Galilee Arabs over their land should be considered, and urges the government to propose a master plan for the Arab settlements and their industrial and agricultural progress.

ALIGNMENT REJECTS YAMIT COMPENSATION PROPOSAL

TA111028 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The Alignment completely rejects the proposal for compensation to the Yamit evacuees and will not agree to it even if it is decided that some of the money is to be paid in bonds. This was decided this morning at a meeting of the Alignment's leadership and its faction in the Knesset financial committee. The Alignment believes that the government is now trying to raise itself [lehit'alot] and use them as excuses for economic moves. The Alignment leadership repeats its proposal to legislate a law of compensation for the Sinai evacuees in the spirit of the principles once formulated by Judge Tzvi (Berenson).

Our Knesset correspondent, Tzvi Yisre'eli, points out that the Alignment will not try to express nonconfidence in the government because of the compensation affair because this would, in its estimation, lead to a unification of coalition factions.

Previously, the Likud factions decided that a quarter of the compensation for the evacuees would be paid in bonds. In this context, our correspondent points out that the debate in the Knesset financial committee over the compensation for Yamit is being held without the submission of any document whatsoever by the government. The Likud faction's coordinator in the committee, Yig'al Kohen-Orgad, said that his auditor had found that the compensation would cost the treasury 8.25 billion shekels, not 6 billion as was mentioned by the treasury.

Knesset Committee Disagrees

TA111224 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The chairman of the Knesset Financial Committee, Shlomo Lorincz, wants to meet with the prime minister this afternoon in order to give him his impressions of the debate in the committee over the compensation to the Yamit evacuees. Our correspondent, Gid'on Zelinger, reports that not one member of the committee supports the government's decision as it is phrased. The chairman of the coalition executive, MK Avraham Shapira, of Agudat Yisra'el, said that a quarter of the sum should be paid in bonds, but in his opinion if there is still time, another arrangement should be reached. He commented that when Jews throw stones for the sake of a principle, they are sent to prison but is there anyone who wants to send those threatening civil war for the sake of money to prison?

Coalition, Begin Meet

TA121023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has harshly criticized the Knesset TAMI faction, saying it is impossible for it to embarrass the government and cause a coalition crisis. He said this to the coalition leaders during a meeting with them at his Jerusalem residence.

Our correspondent, Razi Barqay, reports that the prime minister does not intend to change the decision on the compensation for the Yamit inhabitants. According to Begin even a decision made by a one-vote majority is a majority decision and it should be implemented. Mr Begin told the coalition leaders that the compensation issue should be swifty concluded since it is not just money, but also Israel's undertaking to honor the peace treaty with Egypt that is at stake. On this matter, he said, we are pressed for time. At the same time, the prime minister agreed that the Knesset Finance Committee should determine the way to distribute the compensation money.

PRESS CRITICIZES YAMIT COMPENSATION DECISION

TA100842 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] The central issue this morning is the compensation to Sinai evacuees. HA'ARETZ says no previous case can be recalled in which the prime minister achieved his objective through a vote in which he was actually in a minority. A five to four vote may be a majority, but a decision based on the abstention or absence of half of the ministers lacks validity.

The ministers who spoke against the proposed rate of compensation but later evaded the vote, left the meeting, or refused to attend it a priori, must rectify what they have done. They should demand, together with their colleagues who voted against it, the cancellation of the unfortunate decision of last Thursday, and replace it with a bill to be presented to the Knesset in order to deterine a rate of compensation acceptable to sane people, who are not acting under the threats of extortionists.

Davar writes that it is logical to defer payment of almost one-fourth of the amount of compensation by several years, or to collect a tax from the compensation recipients. This additional burden should certainly not be shouldered by the entire public. The Knesset Finance Committee should discharge its duty with seriousness, even though the Cabinet is not always inclined to do so. It is still not too late to save the Cabinet from itself, from the grave consequences of its hasty decision regarding Sinai compensations.

The Jerusalem POST says the extent of the opposition in the treasury and in the Knesset Finance Committee to the compensation arrangement has probably surprised Mr Begin. This seems to be the reason why today's Cabinet session has been canceled. The paper adds that the Labor Party is in a dilemma regarding the compensation. It is indeed inclined to criticize the exorbitant sums, but it encouraged settlers to go to the Sinai and Yamit under Labor Party governments. How then can it oppose generous compensation. If the past is a guide, Mr Begin and his government will get over the crisis. But whatever happens on the political level, the economic consequences of the compensation policy will be formidable.

'AL HAMISHMAR asks how Mr Begin intends to prevent civil strife over Yamit with all the evacuation refusers, who cannot be bought with millions of shekels. How then can he fulfill all his promises to honor his pledge to Egypt to evacuate the entire Sinai before 26 April, as well as to be soft domestically and prevent a civil war? In any event, turning a blind eye to the frequent law violations, such as the invasion of houses in Yamit, the collection of arms and organization of opposition, testifies to the fact that the government is soft inside. This softness is, however, very selective. It is not directed at the residents of Bet-She'an or at the deprived segments of the population. This is a softness that mentally identifies with the law violators.

OFFICIALS TO TAKE WEST BANK LAND FOR SETTLEMENTS

TA121105 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 12 Jan 82 p 2

[Report by the West Bank correspondent]

[Text] The former military governor of Hebron, Mandah Zehavi, has been placed in charge of an interministerial committee whose job will be to find land in the West Bank to be used -- in various ways -- for settlement purposes. The committee will locate all sorts of land, beginning with privately-owned plots belonging to Palestinian farmers which will either be purchased or expropriated ("for public purposes") through "absentee" property and the like and state-owned land (unregistered land from the Jordanian rule times).

Representatives from the Agriculture Ministry, the Justice Ministry and the Military Government will be on that committee.

Mandah Zehavi used to be the head of the property and taxation branch of the Military Government, so he is familiar with various ways to make possible the transfer of land from the Arabs to Israeli settlers.

NEED FOR ARAB BANKS IN TERRITORIES CITED

TA060942 Jerusalem POST in English 5 Jan 82 p 2

[Report by David Richardson]

[Text] A number of prominent Nabulus businessmen have asked the West Bank civil administration to approve a request to establish a private bank which would serve the commercial and private needs of the area's population.

The request was presented last week during a meeting between the head of the Civil Administration, Menahem Milson, and members of the prominent Al-Masri family. The family has large and widespread business interests not only in the West Bank but in the Gulf states as well. Another prominent local businessmen, (Az'at al-Talul) is also reported to be among the group of entrepreneurs interested in forming the bank.

The initial response from the Civil Administration has been to ask for a detailed proposal based on an economic study of the area in which the bank wishes to operate.

All Arab banks operating in the West Bank had their assets seized following the 1967 Six Day War and all plans to reopen them have been stymied by the Jordanian Government's insistence that they be allowed to operate in east Jerusalem as well. However, the military government did permit the use of the Jordanian dinar as legal tender and this forms the basis of much of the West Bank's trade with Jordan and consequently the Arab world. However, the Israeli banks (Leumi and Discount) that operate in the area do not accept deposit accounts in dinar and only hold the money for safekeeping.

(In Gaza the Military Government banned the use of the Egyptian pound but recently permitted the reopening of the Palestine Bank, the largest bank operating there prior to 1967).

West Bank businessmen have complained in the past that they find it difficult to operate through the Israeli bank when it comes to import and export deals. The administration of mortgages is also hampered by the absence of local Arab banks, they claim.

Milson, who also visited Nablus yesterday, met with the local chamber of commerce and its chairman, Zaf'r al-Masri, who is also deputy mayor. Milson approved in principle a request to build a large wholesale market which would facilitate the export of agricultural produce to Jordan via the Adam bridge.

The Military Government has also approved improving telex services in the town and work is in progress on a 200 million Israeli shekels automatic telephone exchange which will handle 10,000 lines.

Milson announced that Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon had approved the return of a former education supervisor, (Bushra al-Adham) who was banished in 1970 for alleged political activities, and allowed another deportee, 'Adli (Dalla), to visit his family for a week on a condolence visit. (Dalla) was expelled in 1968 for security offenses.

Conspicuously absent from the civilian administrators, contacts in the largest and perhaps most nationalistic city on the West Bank have been any dealings with the municipality and the mayor, Bassam ash-Shak'ah.

Milson yesterday met with local charitable societies, and granted loans and equipment for kindergartens, recreation and community centres, even in the heart of what is considered Ash-Shak'ah's territory -- the old market or casbah.

Ash-Shak'ah, like the other-PLO mayors on the West Bank, has so far studiously avoided any dealings with Milson or the civil administration. In recent public announcements these mayors have even talked of "boycott" of the men at Bet El, where Milson has his headquarters.

A senior source said last night that the civil administration "will not ask Ash-Shak'ah for a meeting but we will not turn him away if he asks for one. We have not declared a boycott.

MINISTER PAT SUMS UP ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN 1981

TA061245 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Jan 82 p 6

Report by the economic affairs correspondent]

[Text] Exports of security products in 1981 amounted to approximately $1 billion out of a total of $1.5 billion for exports of metallurgic, electric and electronic products. Minister of Trade and Industry Gid'on Pat reported these figures in a news conference he held yesterday to sum up activities in 1981.

He further noted that for the last 5 years there has been an average increase of 20 percent, in real terms, in exports of metallurgic, electric and electronic products and exports of security products has remained at 60 percent in this sphere throughout these years.

Gid'on Pat said that 1981 had been "a miracle as far as economic achievements are concerned," at a time when the United States and Europe are undergoing an economic crisis. The minister noted that according to a plan formulated in his ministry regarding targets for industrial development, the Israeli economy would have to invest about $1 billion a year. Last year $30 million was dedicated to research and development but this only covers one-third of the needs of industry. According to Minister Pat, each dollar devoted to research and development will eventually produce an income of $20 and the future of the state of Israel depends on research and development. According to forecasts, exports at the end of this decade will amount to $11 billion, including diamonds, compared with $4.7 billion at the end of 1981. The number of workers will rise from 311,000 to 420,000.

It was further noted that exports of diamonds had dropped by 19 percent, from $1,315 billion in 1980 to $1,068 billion in 1981. However, approximately half of the drop is due to a drop in prices. In terms of carats, exports declined by only 9.2 percent, from 2.35 billion carats to 2.16 billion carats.

OPINION POLL SHOWS INCREASED LIKUD SUPPORT

TA081123 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Jan 82 p 1

[YEDI'OT AHARONOT poll]

[Text] If the Knesset elections were held at the end of December, the division of Knesset seats would have been as follows: (end current ratio is rendered in parentheses)

Likud	50	(48)
Alignment	45	(47)
NRP	5	(6)
Agudat Yisra'el	5	(4)
Shinuy	3	(2)
CRM	2	(1)
TAMI	2	(3)
HADASH	4	(4)
Tehiya	4	(3)
TELEM	0	(2)
Total	120	120

These findings are based on a public opinion poll in which 1,256 people were interviewed. They constitute a representative cross-section of the adult Jewish population, excluding kibbutz residents. The poll was conducted at the end of December for the YEDI'OT AHARONOT editorial staff and was computed by Dahaf, and directed by Dr Mina Tzemah. The question that was presented to the interviewes was: If the elections were held today for which list would you vote?

It should be noted that 15 percent of these polled said they had not yet decided for whom to vote. The above forecast is based on the assumption that the voting break down in the Arab sector and in the kibbutzim remains stable.

An examination of the correlations between the present voting trends and a report by the interviewees on how they voted in the previous election indicates that shifts between the larger parties were slight and offset each other: those who deserted the Alignment turned primarily to the alignement's peripheral parties [CRM and Shinuy] whereas the Likud increased its power at the expense of TELEM, which disappeared.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' SESSION

LD111116 Algiers APS in English 1015 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Algiers, 11 Jan (APS) -- The Council of Ministers met on Sunday under the chairmanship of President Chadli Bendjedid.

The council approved the projects for reorganizing some 30 national companies as it ratified a new regulation for public operators markets. The council also adopted measures relating to the delivery of new documents of travelling in the [word indistinct] of Algerian nationals.

LIBYA

AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR ASSAILS PRO-U.S. ARAB LEADERS

PM081611 Tripoli AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR in Arabic 28 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Possibilities of Aggression Still Exist"]

[Excerpts] A revolutionary armed clash with U.S. imperialism, which is invading the Arab homeland, will remain likely at any moment as long as this imperialism pursues its policy of escalating aggression through U.S. bases, the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] and U.S. fleets provocatively deployed along the Arab coasts and as long as it continues to implement the Zionist aggressive plan to achieve a so-called greater Israel, from the Nile to the Euphrates. It will remain likely as long as U.S. imperialism ignores the right of an entire people -- the Palestinian people -- to exist and to live on their own soil and pays no attention to or attaches any importance to the dignity of the Arab nation and the feelings of its masses.

It will remain so as long as U.S. imperialism continues to rally around it naive, ignorant and stupid people among the Arab leaders, who are used as bridgeheads to invade the Arab homeland and turn it into a large U.S. protectorate or colony.

It is wrong to believe that the execution of As-Sadat at the hands of revolutionary forces has curbed U.S. aggressive expansionism or lessened the likelihood of a U.S. military attack on the Jamahiriyah. It is true that As-Sadat was one of the more malicious, uglier and more fascist figures in the area, as well as one of the more bloodthirsty and more anxious to start war with the Jamahiriyah, and was the one inciting and instigating imperialism to step up its aggression against the Jamahiriyah. However, it so happens that there is more than one As-Sadat in the area, ready and willing to crawl on hands and knees to lick the boots of the U.S. imperialists. As-Sadat's death has only caused them to plunge deeper into the quagmire of treason and treachery and to become further involved in the U.S. aggressive plan.

At the same time, As-Sadat's death has heightened their fascism against their own people and their malice against the forces of revolution, unity and progress, which take the Jamahiriyah as their bastion and launching point for carrying out their revolutionary activities.

The existence of such malicious, naive and ignorant rulers is a burden on the Arab masses, their national security, the independence and sanctity of their soil and the future of their generations. This is because these rulers have inherited from As-Sadat his bloody malice against the masses and his open hostility against the revolutionary forces which take the Jamahiriyah as their haven. They also inherited his persistence in introducing U.S. imperialism into the area and driving the U.S. colonialists toward waging an aggressive war against the Jamahiriyah.

These malicious reactionaries are, in fact, nothing but agents of aggression and packhorses who will transport U.S. tools of death and destruction to suppress this nation's revolution so that their reactionary, appeasing and subservient logic can prevail and they can subject the area and its people to the madness of U.S. arrogance.

Woe to the reactionaries and to their sick minds, which make them see wrong as right, and woe to all their philosophies and claims, which justify defeat and humiliating submission under U.S. feet. They will be severely brought to account by the masses. And when this happens, neither the United States nor its bases nor its fleets and RDF will be of any use to them, just as in the case of executed As-Sadat.

As our people affirm their revolutionary commitment to incessantly incite popular revolution to topple these lackeys and decadent figures, they once again renew their readiness and thirst to fight a holy war against U.S. imperialism, a war that will be fought by the armed people and revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland and throughout the world.

BRIEFS

NEW CARGO VESSEL -- Benghazi, 11 Jan (JANA) -- The new general cargo vessel Ibn Hawqal joined the Libyan Arab commercial fleet at a ceremony held at Benghazi port this morning. The 9,400-ton vessel is one of three being built in the GDR according to a contract signed in 1979. The third vessel, 27,000 tons, will be delivered to Libya early in March. [Excerpt] [Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Jan 82 LD]

MOROCCO

COURT GIVES PRISON SENTENCES TO 21 STUDENTS

NC121506 Paris AFP in English 1431 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Rabat, 12 Jan (AFP) -- A Moroccan court today handed out prison sentences of up to three years to 21 students variously accused of belonging to secret groups, illegal demonstrations and disturbing the peace.

Most of the students were arrested at the beginning of December.

Eight of them were jailed for three years, six for two years, four to one year and three to eight months.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON ARAB SUMMIT, SOLIDARITY

PM111203 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Muhammad Wahib Ghurab report]

[Excerpts] Jidda -- In an exclusive statement to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hammad Boucetta said his country will request that all Arab countries be represented at the next Arab summit in Fes by their heads of state or by a representative vested with the equivalent authority.

The Moroccan foreign minister said the next summit meeting will be decisive for the Arab world and its destiny and, therefore, the participation of its leaders in the conference is necessary inasmuch as one of the reasons for the suspension of the first round of the summit was the absence of some leaders whose personal presence was very necessary in terms of decision taking.

Asked whether his country, as chairman of the current session, will reject any Arab participation below summit level, Boucetta explained that it is irrelevant whether Morocco accepts such participation inasmuch as a previous summit already agreed that every Arab country must attend and should be represented by its head of state. However, should this not be possible, which is sometimes likely, the country must be represented by the state's number two, who has or is given the powers of the head of state.

The Moroccan foreign minister said that this agreement should be carried out, particularly in this session in view of the gravity of the situation and the stands to be adopted.

The Moroccan foreign minister said the Saudi peace plan will remain on the agenda of the second summit session, adding that the plan will remain because it has become an Arab and no longer a purely Saudi plan.

Asked if he subscribes to the view of some Arab countries that the time is not ripe for peace settlements, Boucetta said: We consider Arab action necessary because injustice and aggression have been committed against us as Arabs and, therefore, we must act to remove this injustice. Just how this injustice is to be removed is a matter for careful study; if it is to be war, then let it be war and if it is through negotiations and the search for other means of action, then so be it. Everything must be done in parallel. While we are seeking to make the Arab strength equal to or greater than that of the enemy, we should explore other ways in the search for solutions. Therefore, I do not agree with those who say that the time is not right for an Arab move.

He said we must not ignore the fact that Egypt's strength and action are an added strength to Arab action and as such are very important. This would weaken the enemy and strengthen our ranks, something for which we are striving.

Asked about Arab solidarity and the possibility of restoring harmony among the brothers, Boucetta said the aim of his current tour is to achieve Arab solidarity and that King Hassan has charged him to do everything necessary in the Arab countries to urge the Arabs to adopt unanimous decisions and to implement such decisions whether with regard to confronting aggression or to the Arab world's political relations with the rest of the world. Boucetta said the steps taken so far to restore harmony among the Arabs are important with regard to clearing the air and forgetting bilateral differences. He welcomed the restoration of relations between Saudi Arabia and Libya and said: We were aware of this and we tried to facilitate it, particularly in view of the restoration of our relations with Libya. We can only express our happiness at this step, just as we were happy at the restoration of relations between Iraq and South Yemen.

ROYAL DECREE CANCELS, REDUCES PRISON TERMS

LD110010 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Morocco tomorrow will celebrate the 38th anniversary of the submission of the independence document, which took place on 11 January 1944 and is a landmark in the struggle of the throne and the people for the liberation of our country from foreign domination.

On this occasion, the Justice Ministry issued the following statement.

His Majesty King Hassan II, may God preserve his glory and support him, has issued a royal order on the occasion of the anniversary of the demand for independence. The order cancels the remaining part of the prison sentences of 98 prisoners and the total prison sentences of 30 perople, commutes the sentences of 214 detainees and reduces life sentences for 5 prisoners.

ARMED FORCES FOIL 'MERCENARIES' ATTACKS

LD102128 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] On 8 January 1982, the prophet's birthday, three mercenary units supported by armored armored vehicles, troop transporters and vehicles equipped with light machineguns, launched two attacks against units of the Royal Moroccan Armed Forces stationed between (Abatih) and (Tureghat).

The mercenaries launched their first attack at 0650 against the positions of the Royal Moroccan Armed Forces stationed between (Husnat) and (Tureghat). The attack was completely rooted. The mercenaries were made to flee east in the face of the strong and quick reply of the Royal Moroccan Armed Forces.

At 0810, the mercenaries launched their second attack against the positions between (Abatih) and (Ras el-Hmaira). The attack was fierce and clashes continued until 1030. The mercenaries received important reinforcements. But the Royal Moroccan Armed Forces thwarted all attacks by the mercenaries. The mercenaries suffered heavy losses and were forced to flee from the battlefield also toward the east. The mercenaries suffered 150 killed or wounded and 34 vehicles and 6 armored vehicles were completely destroyed. The Royal Moroccan Armed Forces captured a T-55 tank in good shape.

At 1700 on the same day, the Royal Moroccan Air Forces detected a convoy of mercenaries traveling in 160 vehicles and armored vehicles. They intercepted them and inflicted heavy losses on them.

During the clashes, three members of the Royal Moroccan Armed Forces were martyred, 21 received light injuries and six jeeps were hit.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI ASSURES GOUKOUNI OF SUPPORT, AID

JN111829 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Jan (SUNA) -- Presidents Numayri and Goukouni held today a closed round of talks that lasted for 6 hours. Foreign Ministers of Sudan and Chad Muhammad Mirghani and Acyl Ahmat, joined the talks in the last three hours.

After the end of the session, Sudanese Foreign MinisterMuhammad Mirghani Mubarak stated that President Goukouni has asked President Numayri to extend aids that help in restoring staility for the people in Ndjamena and Chad in general. The minister announced that President Numayri has assured Sudan's firm stand beside the National Unity Government in Chad proceeding from its policy of not interfering in the internal affairs of others.

Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak stated that President Numayri has agreed to extend the aids required by President Goukouni proceeding from Sudan's policy that is based on good neighbourhood, specially between the brothers.

President Numayri has also agreed to the immediate opening of the Sudanese Embassy at Ndjamena, the opening of the Sudanese - Chadian friendship school in Ndjamena and the resumption of Sudan Airways flights to Ndjamena, besides extending some food aids to Chad.

President Numayri stressed that Sudan will support the Transitional Government in Chad and will not permit any action against it to be carried out from inside Sudan.

Foreign Minister Mubarak had described the Sudanese-Chadian talks as clear and frank and said that President Numayri presented to President Goukouni all proposals that can restore national unity for Chad proceeding [words indistinct].

The press release on the official talks between Sudanese and Chadian sides is to be issued here tomorrow in the conclusion of the visit of Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei to Sudan that began last Saturday. President Numayri of Sudan and Goukouni of Chad will hold the final session at the People Palace tomorrow to issue the press release.

CHADIAN PRESIDENT MEETS WITH ETHIOPIAN ENVOY

JN111845 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Jan (SUNA) -- Visiting Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei met today, as he has required, with the Ethiopian charge d'affaires to Khartoum.

The meeting has tackled bilateral relations. President Goukouni has explained to the Ehtiopian official the current situation in Chad and Sudan's invitation to him to negotiate drawing a solution to the Chadian problem. The Ethiopian charge d'affaires stated that this meeting comes in the frame of the meetings conducted by President Goukouni with the heads of diplomatic missions credited to Khartoum.

TUNISIA

PRESIDENT HAS MEDICAL PROBLEM, REQUIRES REST

LD111350 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Statement issued by the Presidency of the republic -- date not given]

[Text] The health of his excellency, the president, requires a period of rest following an inflammation of the (?gums) and he will undergo a comprehensive examination immediately. This could take place in one of Paris' specialist clinics, especially since his excellency the president still suffers from an inflammation in the neck with pains in the right hand.

[signed] Prof 'Umar ash-Shadli and Prof Muhammad [word indistinct]

CAMEROON

AFP PUBLISHES NEW MINISTERIAL LIST 7 JAN

AB071908 Paris AFP in French 1700 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Yaounde, 7 Jan (AFP) -- [The new composition of the Cameroonian Cabinet is as follows:]

Prime minister	Paul Biya
Minister and armed forces	Dr Abdoulaye Maikano
Minister of equipment	Thomas Dakayi Kamga
Minister of missions at presidency	Joseph Charles Doumba
Minister of state for foreign affairs	Paul Dontsop
Minister of state for territorial administration	Victor Ayissi-Mvodo
Minister of state for post and telecommunications	Mbombo Njoha
Minister delegate of general state inspectorate and administrative reform	Christian Tsongoue Dougoua
Minister of economy and planning	Bello Bouba Maigari
Minister of national education	Rene Ze Nguele
Minister of public health	Atanase Eteme Ondoa
Minister of breeding, fisheries and animal industry	Luc Ayang
Minister of agriculture	Felix Tonye Mbog
Minister of finance	Gilbert Ntang
Minister of justice and keeper of the seals	Gilbert Anze-Tchoungui
Minister of state for public service	Daouda Youssoufa
Minister delegate at the presidency in charge of relations with the assembly	Emmanue Egbe Tabi
Minister of mines and power	Philemon Yang Yundji
Minister of youth and sports	Andre Ngongang Quandji
Minister of social affairs	Mrs Delphine Tsanga
Minister of labor and social insurance	Daniel Kamgoue
Minister of information and culture	Guillaume Bwelle
Minister of transport	Albert Ngome Kome
Minister of town planning and housing	Moustapha Hamadou

CHAD

AFP REPORT DESCRIBES FIGHTING, FAN POSITION

AB101534 Paris AFP in French 1323 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 10 Jan (AFP) -- Hissein Habre's FAN has halted its drive on Ndjamena and remains about 10 kms from Ati (central Chad), located more than 400 kms east of the Chadian capital, according to informed sources in Ndjamena.

This pause in the FAN advance on Ndjamena, the same sources stated, is due to the presence in Ati of 3,000 Nigerian and Senegalese soldiers of the inter-African peacekeeping force and troops of the National Integrated Army (ANI). The drive has been constant since the beginning of November.

It is called in Ndjamena that Hissein Habre knows full well that the role of the African peacekeeping force is to prevent fighting between the various Chadian political and military factions and that, consequently, he cannot risk a direct clash with the ANI in the presence of the neutral force.

The possibility of bypassing Ati -- a solution initially envisaged by FAN -- is not practical because of the absence of roads, other than the one passing through the town, which could be used to move heavy military equipment to Ndjamena. Moreover, Hissein Habre, the same sources stressed, does not want to immediately deploy his 3,500 to 4,000 men throughout Chad.

The FAN advance toward Ndjamena, if it continues, would be made easier by the absence of military equipment of the regular forces between Ati and the capital, it also was pointed out.

FAN's military occupation of the eastern part of Chad without any real fighting confirms that the equipment at the disposal of the government troops is inadequate compared with FAN's. FAN, according to various reports, is heavily armed, mainly because of the arms and equipment abandoned at Abeche (east) by the Libyans during their withdrawal in early November.

Most of Hissein Habre's troops are now stationed at Abeche and Oum Hadjer, a village half way between Abeche and Ati, which was taken over by FAN on 23 December.

If FAN should be blocked from entering Ati, sources in Ndjamena believe, FAN plans to occupy several places in the northern part of the country, including Faya-Largeau where the government is about to send reinforcements.

It also has been noted that FAN's advance toward Ndjamena, from where it was ousted by Libyan forces in December 1980, has increased the divisions among the various government factions instead of causing them to draw up a common military strategy.

Certain members of government have chosen the worst solution, which consists of isolating President Goukouni Oueddei, a strategy likely to promote the ambitions of Hissein Habre, a source close to the Chadian president stresses with bitterness.

The same source deplores that under the pretext of not wanting to bear alone the consequences of armed confrontation with the FAN, each faction refuses to support the Integrated National Army (ANI). It is also alleged that certain factions have put to their own personal use the Western military aid given to the ANI.

For the last 5 years, under the initiative of the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) of Vice President Abdel Kader Kamougue Wadal, all political leaders in the south have been meeting to adopt a common position on the political and military situation prevailing in the eastern and central parts of the country.

The southern region, which is economically viable due to cotton growing, is now reluctant to help the other regions. Besides, FAT is reluctant to cooperate with the ANI unless it is allowed to command it.

Finally, sources in Ndjamena confirm that fighting took place in Mongo (central region) during December between elements of the first army of Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Said and forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Council (CDR) of Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat.

These two factions clashed in this same town last October. The CDR, then supported by Libyan soldiers, prevailed.

Fighting in December led to the departure of people and local authorities. It also enabled FAN elements to infiltrate into Mongo but they were more Hissein Habre's sympathizers than true fighters, Ndjamena adds.

11 Jan AFP Report

AB111535 Paris AFP in French 1232 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 11 Jan (AFP) -- For the people of Ndjamena, whether they like it or not, the return of Hissein Habre, FAN leader, to the Chadian capital cannot be doubted. This is being observed in Ndjamena where renewed violent clashes are feared.

Thirteen months after the end of the civil war which led to his defeat and withdrawal to Sudan, Hissein Habre continues to evoke different reactions among the 300,000 inhabitants of the capital -- the hostility of the people from the southern parts of the country, particularly the Gorans.

On the other hand, one point on which they share a similar view is the need to negotiate with the FAN Leader because of his return to the Chad political scene (Hissein Habre occupies the eastern part of Chad) and to avoid the reoccurence of violence among Chadians.

However, this wish of the people of Ndjamena, observers noted, is vigorously being discarded by the government of Goukouni Oueddei who, during Cabinet meetings as well as over the national radio, continues to describe Hissein as a traitor and an enemy of the people with whom there can be no negotiations.

The inhabitants of the capital, despite their sympathy for the head of state, still believe President Goukouni has failed in his attempt to foster national reconcilation. This failure, the inhabitants believe, is due to the negative attitude of leaders of the government's political and military factions rather than the head of state's inability to find a solution to the Chadian political imbroglio.

This feeling of failure clearly noticeable in the man in the street is the result of the weariness of a people who, for 2 years now, have been subjected to the hazards and consequences of a civil war (lack of foodstuffs, death of parents). "We no longer want a status of perpetual refugees," it is said everywhere in the market where, despite the absence of money, activity is resuming gradually. This weariness is unanimously shared, according to Chadian officers, by combatants of the various factions who no longer want to fight for nothing. The officers stated that it is this discouragement that explains the lack of enthusiasm, on the part of the Chadian soldiers, to oppose the drive of the FAN, first in the eastern then the central parts of Chad, since the withdrawal of the Libyan troops in November.

Hissein Habre's strong personality and undisputed authority are also not unconnected with the desire for his return to power which is shared by half of Ndjamena's population. A Chadian political leader who cannot be said to like [word indistinct] the need to have a real leader and a man capable of imposing his will and that Hissein Habre answers this need.

Hissein Habre's return to Ndjamena -- which is considered inevitable -- is nevertheless a matter of great concern to those who are politically opposed to him. These people, who have been talking of possible reprisals, mention Hissein Habre's unfortunate habit of not taking prisoners as well as the discovery of an ossuary near the villa he occupied in Ndjamena at the end of the recent civil war. This widely expressed fear is in contradiction to the testimonies of people who fled from the east, particularly Abeche, some days after its fall into the hands of the FAN on 19 November last year. They indicated that no reprisals or confusion was observed.

Hissein Habre even forced traders in Abeche to sell millet at 150 CFA francs (3 Fr) for 3 kilos instead of 600 CFA francs (12 Fr), which the people consider exorbitant. They added that all the millet stored in silos by the Libyan soldiers also was put on sale.

This fear of reprisals has not, however, resulted in the departure of the inhabitants of the capital for the refugee camp at Kousseri, a northern Cameroonian town separated from Ndjamena by the Chari River. On the contrary, more Chadian refugees are returning to their country every day. It is true that they include a great majority of Hissein Habre's supporters who have, until now, refused to return to Chad despite the amnesty proclaimed by the Chadian authorities.

RWANDA

PRESIDENT OUTLINES GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR 1982

EA082106 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] The president this afternoon made an important address to the National Development Council [KCND], in which he outlined government action plans for this year.

The head of state began by telling the Rwandan people how pleased he is with the climate of peace and national harmony, which they are trying to consolidate in the country, and with the political maturity which the Rwandan people once again showed during the recent general elections. These elections, he said, were the climax of the democratization process began in 1973 and marked in 1975 by the creation of the National Revolutionary Development Movement [MRND] and in 1978 by the adoption of the Constitution and the election of the president.

Addressing CND members, the president said since July 1973 favorable conditions for effective legislative work have been created. In the political sphere, the government reestablsihed national peace and unity. While in the sphere of institutions [words indistinct] a Constitution, whose Article 34 provides for separation of and collaboration among the legislative, executive and judiciary powers. In such a context, he said, CND dabates should be characterized by concern for democracy.

The president then reminded the CND deputies of certain constitutional principles which should guide their actions. First of all, the role of the CND is essentially to legislate. On this issue, he pointed out the guidelines on the functions and material organization of deputies' work, which are to be found in the Constitution, and he urged them to respect the procedures laid down by law. Apart from their legislative functions, deputies will have the power to act as a check on government action, notably through the annual ratification of the general state budget. The CND also acts as a check on government action.

Broaching the subject of his government's program, the president told the people that the program that was begun in 1978 continues. The aims [words indistinct] will still guide the actions of the executive, even if its has to adapt itself to the recommendations of the third national congress of the movement and any laws emanating from the CND.

The president then reviewed some of the points contained in the 1978 program:

On Umuganda, communal development work, he restated his faith in institutional action. Each of us, the president said, must be convinced of his role as an instigator of progress and of his obligation to promote even further universal participation in communal development work.

On national peace and security, the president said there can be no development without peace; it must be maintained and the armed forces will not give up their essential peacekeeping role in the country.

As for the MRND, it will continue to mobilize, sensitize and coordinate the masses for development since development has a political dimension in all countries, (?especially) the poorest. He said [words indistinct] will depend first and foremost on the level and quality of the mobilization of all [words indistinct].

The president went on to give a general idea of the actions expected of each (?militant) during the year. The head of state ended his address by declaring 1982 to be the year of (?the total struggle for foodstuffs) and also wished all Rwandans a happy new year.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU COMMENTS ON CHAD, ISRAEL RECOGNITION

AB112146 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Exceprts] The founding president this afternoon received new year's wishes from the members of the diplomatic corps in Kinshasa at a ceremony at the People's Palace. As usual, the presentation was made by the dean of the diplomatic corps. For him, this annual meeting is something more than a pleasant gathering. It is a meeting during which, through the person of the head of state, members of the diplomatic corps get in touch with the Zairian people who are engaged in a march toward happiness and prosperity. The doyen said he and his colleagues are following with great interest the implementation of the austerity measures taken in the running of the state's affairs by the Zairian people. He stressed that Zaire is not the only country suffering from the current economic crisis. He said Zaire can always count on its friends in its march toward progress.

Let us listen to the founding president in his answer to the diplomatic corps this afternoon at the People's Palace:

[Begin recording] Excellencies, ambassadors and representatives of international organizations; ladies and gentlemen: I listened with great intention and keen interest to the friendly, courteous and comforting words of the dean of the diplomatic corps, expressed on your behalf to me, my family and my people at the beginning of this new year. I thank you wholeheartedly and wish that all their efforts to promote the happiness and well-being of their respective peoples should be crowned with success during 1982.

Excellency, Mr Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, excellencies ambassadors and heads of diplomatic msssions, Mssrs representatives of international organizations, ladies and gentlemen: When we review events in 1981, we unfortunately realize that the general outlook of today's work is cause for great concern: from north to south, from west to east, there is an increased wave of confrontation spirit, which leads to the development of a climate of tension, insecurity and distrust in international relations. Let us consider the Asian continent, with the eternal problem of the Middle East and the conflict between Iran and Iraq; the Afghan and Kampuchean tragedies continue to concern the international community without any slight hope for a prompt and lasting settlement.

In Europe, the current tension in Poland, marked particularly by the intransigence of the parties concerned, may be considered as the cause of one of the most serious crisis that the world has faced since the end of World War II. In addition to this, there is a permament specter of a generalized worldwide armed conflict. In the face of this all, one can ask the following question: What value do the concepts of peace and security bear nowadays?

Much nearer, in southern Africa, the inhuman and racist regime of South Africa is carrying out its action with impunity. It not only hampers all attempts by the international community for the Namibian people's emancipation, but it also shows its vanity and provocative attitude by occupying the territories of neighboring independent and sovereign states. Zaire, which is linked to the people of southern Africa through history and geography, has great concern over the tragedy in that part of the African continent. It will leave no stone unturned to contribute to any attempt likely to put an end to this situation.

Our recent prompt action in Chad must be understood within the same framework. This brotherly country, which has for almost 6 years now faced trouble times, deserves all our attention. A country such as Zaire, which once faced similar situations and enjoyed similar interventions from African and international communities, was well placed to understand the call for solidarity made by the OAU in favor of our Chadian brothers. We only hope that this country will quickly recover peace and security necessary for its economic and social development.

Though we can feel some satisfaction with the cooperation we have with some countries, there are attitudes which we cannot tolerate. The golden rule in international relations remains respect for the independence and sovereignty of all states and noninterference in their internal affairs. Unfortunately, some diplomatic missions in our country do not seem to pay any attention of this code of conduct. I was even on the verge of breaking up diplomatic relations with two of the countries represented at this ceremony following unqualified and unacceptable acts of interference in Zaire's internal affairs. I did not think that in some diplomatic circle in Kinshasa, rumor-mongering could have such success and listeners. In the official reports to their governments, some diplomats include tall stories. I am the supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces. When I decide to organize military maneuvers in Kinshasa rather than the country, the telecommunication servides of certain embassies became busier. They say Mobutu is afraid and he is obliged to station all elite units in Kinshasa for fear the city will be invaded within 48 hours. For my part, I want to tell those who wrote such reports that since 15 November 1981, that is, for more than 2 months now, more than 800 men belonging to an elite unit are now stationed in Ndjamena. As far as I know, Kinshasa has not yet been invaded. For me, such information seems ridiculous and is based on intoxication because in the next few weeks, about 1,000 men from our elite units will be dispatched to Ndjamena, thus bringing up to 2,000 men the strength of our contingent in Chad. I wonder whether such false information is given by worthy informants.

Even concerning the eventual recognition of Israel by Zaire, my ideas were interpreted in various ways. Some people went as far as to speak of pressures exercised on the Zairian head of state. I am not the kind of man to yield to pressures. You all followed my stand in Washington, during my interview with the diplomatic press. My views stem from the most elementary logic and I do not want to repeat them. I expressed them as the leader of a free, independent and sovereign state and as the man constitutionally entitled to commit his country in a valid way, wherever he is. If Zaire should renew its diplomatic relations with Israel, I would announce this to my people in the appropriate context, without pressures or complexes. All these truths are sometimes worth telling for only frankness and sincerity can help us better understande each other and strengthen the relations which our different countries maintain. [end recording]

GHANA

PROCLAMATION PUBLISHED ESTABLISHING RULING PNDC

AB120709 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] A proclamation establishing the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] was published in Accra yesterday. By the PNDC establishment proclamation, the PNDC will exercise all the powers of government.

The PNDC comprises Flight Lt Jerry John Rawlings as chairman; Brig Joseph Nunoo-Mensah, chief of defense staff, member; and Rev Dr Adamoah, member. Other members of the PNDC are Woi Joseph Adjei-Boadi who is coordinator, Armed Forces Defense Committee; Sgt Daniel Anloga Akatapori, secretary, Armed Forces Defense Committee; Joachim Amartoe Quaye and Chris Bukari Achibi.

Provision was made in the proclamation whereby other persons may be appointed to membership of the council provided the council shall not be more than 11 members. The council may make provision for its members to serve specified terms of office and for replacement as it deems fit. It enables the council to appoint representatives to head existing ministries of state. The members of the council are to subscribe to a pledge of office to the service of the people of Ghana, the achievement of their welfare and social justice for all. Members are further to pledge not to abuse the high office but be diligent and dutiful in the service of Ghana.

Further details of the PNDC establishment proclamation are that the Constitution which came into force on 24 September 1979 is suspended and the council is empowered to make the laws to regulate the affairs of the country. Under the proclamation, a National Defense Committee is to be established to advise the council in the exercise of its functions.

According to the proclamation, all courts in existence immediately before 31 December 1981 continue and judges retain their posts subject to the proclamation. Provision is, however, made for independent public tribunals for the trial of offenses specified by law. Public prosecutors are to be appointed by the council.

Notwithstanding, the suspension of the 1979 Constitution, the armed forces police service, prison service and the public services of Ghana are to continue as they existed before 31 December 1981, subject to the proclamation. Furthermore, an attorney general is to be appointed by the council. The present auditor general and the ombudsman retain office while the Electoral Commission becomes the National Commission for Democracy.

In a statement accompanying the proclamation, the chairman of the council emphasized that every action and motivation of the members must now be guided by the realization that the destiny of the 14 million people of this country is in their hands. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said being members of the council will involve sacrifices, courage, discipline and revolutionary humility. It will mean working without looking at the clock, thinking day and night about the poor, the exploited and the ordinary man on whose behalf the council was formed.

For that reason, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings warned that no cowardice, or opportunism, conceit or trace of corruption can be acceptable. He said such a position is not for those who are not capable of dreaming about the future, or crying at human suffering or when a child dies. Such a position was not for those who have the souls of clay, those incapable of loving their fellow men and only capable of selling their birthright to foreign interests in order to receive crumbs from the tables of the rich.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings pointed out that the military code of discipline applied to all serving soldiers on the council and no laxity could be tolerated. He said no one, even a member of the council, could be spared for failure to live up to these standards.

AFP CITES RAWLINGS' DIFFICULTY FORMING GOVERNMENT

PA112342 Paris AFP in English 1845 GMT 11 Jan 82

[By Marc Pondaven]

[Excerpts] Accra, 11 Jan (AFP) -- New Ghanaian leader Jerry Rawlings appears to be having some difficulty in forming a government, 12 days after toppling the elected civilian administration of Hilla Limann.

Informed sources here said that Mr Rawlings, a former flight lieutenant who heads a military Provisional National Defence Council, had made contact with officials of the regime of Ghana's first president Kwame Nkrumah, but without success. The sources did not say how many officials were contacted nor why they refused to serve under Mr Rawlings, who has still not published his council's promised proclamation in line with his avowed intention of maintaining democracy in the country.

The Constitution still remains suspended, political parties banned and Parliament suppressed, but daily life is returning to normal in Accra.

Meanwhile on the foreign policy front Libya has made an energetic comeback, with a high-level team which arrived on Saturday securing the resumption of diplomatic relations between Accra and Tripoli. The Libyan delegation leader, Abdallah Bugelgian [as received], who according to radio Accra had promised financial and food aid for Ghana, said he would stay in Accra for 4 weeks to set up the Libyan Embassy here. The acting ambassador was named as 'Umar Sreka until a permanent envoy could be sent from Tripoli.

Meanwhile rumours here said that former President Limann was detained in the home of the reservoir manager at Akossombo, 100 kilometres (60 miles) north of Accra. Mr Limann was arrested the Monday following the coup as he reportedly tried to flee the country.

The new rulers affirm that the whole country is totally under their control, though rumours circulating here said that troops in the northwest loyal to Mr Limann had tried to march on the capital after the coup was launched but had to give up owing to lack of fuel. This fuel shortage is chronic at present, but has not prevented the reappearance of Accra's characteristic traffic jams. The markets are adequately stocked with basic products costing less than before.

The borders and Accra airport have also reopened but under strict control, with exit permits required for foreigners, including diplomats, as well as Ghanaians. A curfew from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. local time is still operating.

LIBYAN GOVERNMENT DONATES 15 TONS OF FOOD

AB111328 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The chief of defense staff [CDS], Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah, has again emphasized Ghana's neutrality in the community of nations. He said events currently taking place in the country are purely Ghanian affairs and were not patroned by any foreign country.

Brigadier Nunoo-Mensah made these remarks this morning when he received a 15-ton food aid from the Libyan Government. He said shouts of support for the Provisional National Defense Council are not enough; they should be backed by concrete actions as shown by the Libyans. The CDS said Ghana is ready to receive any aid from any friendly country.

The leader of the 10-man Libyan delegation, [Mr Abdallah Bugelgian], said the food aid is the beginning of Libyan help to Ghana. He assured the CDS that Libya will help Ghana in all fields. The gift, which is comprised of rice, milk, sugar, tinned tuna and flour, will be distributed among hospitals and other organizations in the country.

136 REPORT TO ACCRA POLICE STATION AS OF 11 JAN

AB111552 Accra Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The number of people who have so far reported at the cantonments police station in Accra is now 136. These are made up of 20 former ministers, 19 deputy ministers, 50 MP's and 47 PNP [People's National Party] functionaries.

Among the latest to report are Dr G.K. Agamah, MP for Tongu South; Boafo Agyewu, MP for Techiman; and Mr Kofi Kwesi Gabson, chairman of the board of directors of Ghana Airways. Meanwhile, the superintendent in charge of the cantonments police station, Mr Larteh Annang, has appealed to those who have not yet reported to do so for their own safety.

AFP: MEMBERS OF FORMER GOVERNMENT TO BE TRIED

AB081754 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Abidjan, 8 Jan (AFP) -- All members of Ghana's ousted civilian government of ex-President Hilla Limann will be tried for their crimes, allegedly stealing public funds and corruption, Accra radio monitored here said today.

Ghana's new military rulers had previously threatened to have the officials tried in newly created people's court. The exact number of arrested officials is not known.

RADIO REPORTS BORDERS STILL REMAIN CLOSED

Togo Border

AB101525 Accra Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Although Ghana reopened her borders last Friday, the Togo side of the border at Aflao is still closed to travelers. According to a GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] correspondent who visited the area, the Togo side of the border is heavily guarded by soldiers and even those with clearance exit permits are not allowed to enter. Diplomats are also not allowed entry and there is speculation in the area that the Togolese will open theirs on Friday.

Ghana immigration officials say they have not received any official explanation from the Togolese.

Ivory Coast Border

AB110755 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Most of the border posts on the Brong-Ahafo side of the Ghana-Ivory Coast border are still closed despite directives by the Provisional National Defense Council that all the borders must be reopened. According to a Ghana Broadcasting Corporation correspondent, who crossed the border, Ivorian gendarmes were rushed to some posts along the border soon after the overthrow of the Limann administration and there has been movement of troops and newsmen at the Ivorian side since then.

Explaining the decision to let the border posts remain closed, the acting commanding officer of the third border guard batallion, Lt Col Guy Addae, said at Gonokrom that he decided not to allow traffic from the Ghana side to the Ivory Coast because Ghana has refused to allow vehicles from the Ivory Coast to Ghana and he was not sure how the Ivorian security personnel would react to a situation whereby traffic was only allowed out of Ghana without any coming in from Ivory Coast.

He said the situation is a delicate one because some West African Francophone countries rely on the Ivory Coast for fuel and other lubricants and these are mostly transported by road through Ghana. There are also students from countries like Togo and Benin who attend higher institutions in the Ivory Coast and are on holiday in their various countries. Lieutenant Colonel Addae said he has briefed the border guard headquarters in Accra about the situation.

There was virtually no activity at Gonokrom, a very popular border post on the Accra-Abidjan route. In a month, custom officials collect over 900,000 cedis in revenue on that route. At Sampa only local vehicles which operate between the town and Bondoukou in the Ivory Coast are allowed to cross the barrier and at Dormaa members of the district branch of the Ghana Private and Road Transport Union have decided to report all incidence of smuggling along the border to the authorities. They have also reduced fares, both for taxis and other vehicles by more than 50 percent.

'THOUSANDS' OF PEOPLE REQUEST EXIT PERMITS

AB111434 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Thousands of people, mostly Ghanaians, this morning converged on the Ministry of Interior in Accra to get exit permits to enable them to travel out of the country. Some have been there as early as 0600 in the morning but as of noon they had not got their permits. The crowd was so large that officials asked them to go to the Accra sports stadium where application forms for exit permits will be issued. Later, some of the forms were distributed to a handful of people.

Someone, who said foreigners should be asked to go somewhere else for their exit permits, was nearly beaten up.

GRAPHIC Sees Exit Problems

AB120933 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The daily GRAPHIC calls for the streamlining of administrative procedures in the country. It observes that one most pressing [word indistinct] over the past few days but which is not being well administered is the issue of exit permits for travelers. The GRAPHIC says announcements have been made frequently for one to [words indistinct] and there has been some disquiet over the lack of finality about it all.

The result was that thousands of travelers had to throng the Accra sports stadium and the Ministry of Internal Affairs yesterday to apply for the permits. In the otherwise bad [words indistinct] of the military had to become the venue of disorder and lawlessness.

The GRAPHIC thinks that most of these travelers left the country for various reasons but the main one being the harsh and embarassing economic situation under the People's National Party government. Since these people have signed contracts with their employers and their families also have to be cared for, the paper appeals to the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to streamline the exit facilities.

It suggests that a number of issue points be erected at the Accra sports stadium or El Wak Stadium to enable work to be expedited. The GRAPHIC says, after all, the question of self-styled refugees cannot be a top priority one and who knows whether most of them may only be rushing back to their places of work to wind up and come home to join the war.

PEOPLE'S DEFENSE COMMITTEES FORMED IN ACCRA

Teshie Committee

AB101535 Accra Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] A People's Defense Committee has been formed at Teshie in Accra. In a speech, the interim chairman of the committee, Mr Tetteh Hayford, said the people should not expect the Provisional National Defense Council alone to fight their cause for them. Now that the right atmosphere has been created, Ghanaians should take the initiative toward the reconstruction of the country. They should cooperate and be prepared to make the necessary sacrifices to ensure the success of the revolution.

Mr Teheh Hayford said the committee will educate the people on their rights and responsibilities. It will also help to check smuggling and the evacuation of cocoa locked up in the rural areas.

Mamobi Committee

AB102137 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Excerpt] In response to the call by the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], two defense committees have been inaugurated in Accra. These are at Mamobi and Teshie.

Inaugurating the Mamobi committee today, the vice president of the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards, Mr Joy Hanson, asked Ghanaians to work harder than before to translate the ideals of the revolution into reality. The people should not expect anybody to liberate them from their plight. They should take the initiative to do so themselves by exposing all cheats and saboteurs in the society. Mr Hanson blamed the ousted People's National Party government of introducing the trade liberalization policy with the view to enriching the top hierarchy of the proscribed party and giving official function to kalabule.

In a speech read for him, the chairman of the committee, Malam Owusu Motahe, suggested to the PNDC to invest all lands in the people to ensure the success of agricultural revolution. He welcomed the decision of the council to review all agreements with foreign companies and said the council must have the courage to abrogate all agreements which are not in the interest of the nation. He urged the PNDC to come out with its own price list and enforce it. This is because, to him, the current announcement of reduction in prices of commodities are mere window dressing.

NIGERIA

AUDU COMMENTS ON RECOGNITION OF GHANA'S PNDC

AB111840 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Nigeria has indicated that there is nothing that could stop her from recognizing the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] under the chairmanship of Flight Lt J.J. Rawlings. Reports from London quoted the foreign minister, Dr Ishaya Audu, as saying his country's attitude depends on the popular acceptance of the PNDC by Ghanaians.

The reports also quote Nigerian newspaper publications attributed to Dr Audu that Nigeria is keeping her fingers crossed on the Ghanaian situation. He also said all nations including Ghana had the freedom of changing their government. But Nigeria would have been happier if the change had been made through the ballot box.

MADAGASCAR

PRESIDENT SAYS NATION IN 'ENVIABLE' POSITION

AB111241 Paris AFP in English 1114 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 11 Jan (AFP) -- President Didier Ratsiraka of Madgascar believes that the situation in his Indian Ocean republic, despite economic difficulties, is much better than in many African states.

President Ratsiraka, in an interview with the daily newspaper LE MATIN published today, said that he deplored the fact that Madagascar was so often described in the western press as being on the verge of chaos.

He said that in fact the situation in Madagascar was enviable compared to many other African states.

He added: If I had only half of a quarter of what Tanzania receives from Scandinavian countries, I would have developed this country further a long time ago.... If I had 1,000 million dollars, this country would never be strangled by foreign interests.

He explained that Madagascar had invested heavily in order to defend ourselves against a coalition of buyers.

Madagascar is heavily dependent on world market prices for its coffee, cloves and pepper.

Regarding North-South dialogue, the president said we can not expect any results as long as the south is not united.

NAMIBIA

SPOKESMAN REVIEWS ACTIONS AGAINST SWAPO

CA051024 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] A spokesman for the South-West Africa territory says that the military situation in the territory is favorable. Reviewing the operations of the past year in Windhoek, he said that SWAPO had suffered heavy casualties. The deaths of 1,493 terrorists have been verified, while others [words indistinct] in the bush. The security forces lost 54 men during the same period. He said the insurgents were doing their best to stay out of the way of the security forces while terrorizing the civilian population. SWAPO had lost [words indistinct] and morale among the survivors, who were mainly youngsters was low.

The drought in parts of the territory was affecting the terrorists as it prevented them from getting the necessary supplies.

SOUTH AFRICA

SEYCHELLES WILLING TO COOPERATE ON MERCENARIES

LD071142 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] A spokesman for the Government of Seychelles has told radio RSA that his Government is willing to cooperate with South Africa in matters concerning the trial of the alleged mercenaries. Speaking in a telephone interview, the Seychelles chief information officer, Mr Antonio Beaudouin, said future requests for cooperation would be favorably considered. He said the latest developments concerning the trial in South Africa had cleared the way for further cooperation. However, the Government of Seychelles had to be convinced of South Africa's sincerity in the matter, said Mr Beaudouin.

About developments concerning the case of the alleged mercenaries detained in the Seychelles, Mr Beaudquin said the case had been remanded until 19 January. He denied that there had been a watering down of the charges brought against them. Initial reports said the alleged mercenaries could be charged with treason, an offense punishable by death in the Seychelles. But later they were only charged with smuggling weapons into the island republic. However, Mr Beaudquin added that the charges could still be changed, and the accused could well be charged with treason by the Seychelles attorney general at a later stage.

ZIMBABWE

PRESIDENT BANANA SCORES WEST'S STAND ON NAMIBIA

CA111436 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] The president, Comrade Banana, says the western powers must stop confusing and distorting the situation in Namibia and Angola to suit their own ideological preferences. Addressing members of the diplomatic corps at a luncheon at the Kushinga-Phikelela agricultural institute near Marandellas yesterday, Comrade Banana accused the so-called western contact group on Namibia or trying to deviate from the United Nations Resolution 435. The resolution calls for the granting of independence to Namibia before the drawing up of a constitution. He said by attempting to modify the resolution the contact group comprising Britain, the United States, France, West Germany and Canada wishes to accommodate the interests of South Africa and its Namibian agents.

PRESIDENT BANANA COMMENTS ON NAMIBIA, CHAD

CA111444 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Jan 82

[Text] The president, Comrade Banana, says Zimbabwe believes most strongly that both the United Nations and the Organizations of African Unity should take decisive steps to solve the Namibian independence issue to the satisfaction of the people of that territory. He made these remarks in Marandellas today when he participated in a weeding ceremony at the Kushinga-Phikelela agricultural institute. Comrade Banana said in this context the frontline states will not accept modification of independence plans for Namibia as sought by the five western contact group [as heard]. He said it is our view that the people of Namibia, led by the South-West African People's Organisation, SWAPO, has its prerogative and legal right to grant themselves a constitution. The president said western powers should stop linking the situation in Namibia with that in existence in Angola. He said Zimbabwe condemns the banditry and other forms of aggression carried out by the Pretoria regime in South Africa and most recently in the Seychelles.

Comrade Banana said Zimbabwe is also pleased that the OAU has sent a peace-keeping force to Chad, describing the move as a positive development of OAU affairs. He said this country supports the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, as this will ensure a peaceful development of the countries in the region. President Banana said Third World countries should strive for a new economic order and this could be achieved by using wisely our voting power at world forums.

With regard to Poland, Comrade Banana said the Polish people should solve their problems themselves without outside interference. The president said every effort should be made to end militarism, which at present is costing the world over $500 billion in the procurement of military weapons.

He said Zimbabwe is this year going to have 20 missions abroad instead of 9 as last year, and some 49 embassies and 6 international bodies will be in existence in this country next year.